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NUCLEAR TEST BAN TALKS CONCLUDE 4 AUG IN GENEVA

LD041657 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 4 Jul 86

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] The Soviet-U.S. talks on ending nuclear weapons tests ended in Geneva today. The talks covered the whole range of issues of monitoring and defining means of complete abandonment of nuclear tests. The sides intend to meet again in Geneva at the beginning of September 1986.

CHERNYSHEV TERMS TESTS BAN 'TOP PRIORITY'

LD041643 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Chernyshev, TASS military writer:

Complete and general ban on nuclear weapons tests is the top priority objective in the context of nuclear disarmament. For more than three decades talks were held on putting an end to nuclear blasts and nuclear weapons tests.

Twenty-three years ago -- on August 5, 1963, representatives of the USSR, the USA and Britain signed in Moscow a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and underwater. Then treaties were concluded on the limitation of underground nuclear weapons tests (1974) and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes (1976), which have never been ratified by Washington.

Moreover, the curent U.S. Administration has broken off all talks on that issue, repeatedly demonstrating that it does not intend in principle to give up nuclear blasts.

On its part, the Soviet Union has made quite an effort so as to make it possible jointly with the USA and then with other nuclear powers to prevent the creation of increasingly deadlier nuclear weapons and pave the way for the "withering away" of nuclear weapons. For already a year now -- since August 6, 1985 -- the unilateral Soviet moratorium on all nuclear blasts has been in effect. The USSR has repeatedly urged the United States to join in it. The Soviet Union has several times proposed that work be started to draft a treaty banning nuclear weapons tests and to that end resume or begin appropriate talks.

Another evidence of the goodwill of the USSR, its preparedness to go far in the field of control over non-conduct of nuclear weapons tests and to contribute to putting an end to all such tests, is the invitation to American experts to come with control equipment to the area of the Soviet test range, where they are now carrying out research jointly with Soviet scientists.

Yet, the USA does not display any wish to use the real opportunity, which has emerged, to put an end to the nuclear weapons race. Some people in Washington still hope for ensuring military-strategic superiority. It is precisely with that aim that the current U.S. Administration is implementing a programme for the production of nuclear weapons, the biggest over the past twenty years. While during the last year of the Jimmy Carter administration in power, appropriations on the production of nuclear weapons stood at 3.7 billion dollars, they are planned for the 1987 fiscal year to the tune of 8.2 billion dollars.

Can one who requested now from the Congress 1.9 billion dollars to modernise the nuclear test range in Nevada state think of a ban on nuclear testing? Is that possible for those who, while the Soviet moratorium has been in effect, have already conducted 15, officially announced alone, nuclear blasts?

By its conduct the current U.S. Administration proves that it is acting in conflict with the aim requirement of this nuclear and space age. It is high time for Washington, at last, to follow the Soviet Union's example and thus to usher in an important stage in international relations and pave the way towards curbing the arms race.

ARTICLE REVIEWS WORLD DEMAND FOR TEST MORATORIUM

LD051001 Moscow TASS in English 0936 GMT 5 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 5 TASS -- A year ago, on August 6, the Soviet Union announced the introduction of a voluntary moratorium on all types of nuclear explosions.

Grigoriy Oganov, political observer of the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA wrote in the newspaper today: "We prolonged the moratorium several times, trying to create in this way more favourable conditions for the successful holding of talks on a whole package of military-strategic problems and each time we urged to follow our example. The termination of nuclear weapons tests would be the beginning of its steady elimination, and this is what humanity is dreaming of."

People in all parts of the world demand today that other countries follow the example of the USSR. The voice of scientists is especially prominent. Ivan Laptev, head of the environmental protection department of Tomsk University, Siberia, said in a TASS interview: "We belive that no task is more urgent, responsible and noble today than the continuation of the moratorium on any nuclear explosions introduced a year ago by the Soviet Union. The moratorium should be spread in an obligatory way to all the nuclear powers and primarily the United States. The courageous and, I should say, selfless step of the Soviet Government which unilaterally committed itself to observing the moratorium was understood and welcomed by outstanding scientists the world over, including the U.S. It cannot be otherwise. I am a veteran of World War II and I remember with what enthusiasm we made friends with American soldiers who contributed to the struggle against fascism. At that time we believed wholeheartedly that there would be no recurrence of a war on our planet. We believed in the same way in the unbreakable friendship between the allies which was sealed with blood.

"This is why we are indignant over the inflexible stance of the U.S. Administration and the military-industrial complex although it is camouflaged by vague words about self-defense, peace and the balance of forces".

CONGRESSIONAL OPPOSITION TO NUCLEAR TESTS OUTLINED

PM040831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Shukhov report: "Voices Full of Anger: The American Public for a Nuclear Moratorium"]

[Excerpt] New York, July -- [Passage omitted] On Capitol Hill a draft resolution is being discussed that provides for an end to appropriations for underground nuclear tests unless Washington joins in the moratorium declared by the Soviet Union.

The bill, submitted by Congresswoman Patricia Schroeder (Democrat, from Colorado), has already won the support of 111 congressmen. Among them are Senators E. Kennedy, C. Mathias, C. Pell, J. Danforth, A. Cranston, and M. Hatfield, and Congressmen E. Markey, T. Downey, B. Boxer, and C. Schneider. "A ban on nuclear weapon tests is a problem that must not recede into the background under any circumstances," E. Markey stated in the journal NUCLEAR TIMES.

What about the administration? It continues to react with irritation to any proposals for an end to nuclear explosions, and intends to continue them, citing the "higher interests of U.S. national security." Either Congress takes the side of the administration, or...it will be siding with the USSR," U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle warns the congressmen meaningfully. As if coming out in favor of the moratorium means "betraying the motherland."

The reasons with which the White House explains its refusal sound like a very old tape recording they have forgotten to renew. Chief among these reasons is this: A complete end to tests is, they say, impossible to verify.

The effectiveness of this "argument" in the United States has not been finally undermined by the joint experiment which American and Soviet scientists are conducting in Kazakhstan. Soviet specialists will go to Yucca Flat (Nevada) in the fall to continue the experiment. There are far more problems in organizing their work. No U.S. state institution is really helping the scientific operations of American and Soviet geophysicists.

Gerard Smith, former head of the American delegation at the SALT I talks, recently posed the following question in the press: "What would we Americans think of the Soviet Union if it:

"Refused for nearly a year to follow a unilateral moratorium we had announced, and continued its nuclear explosions;

"Said 'no' to all our proposals to meet to discuss the problem of ending nuclear explosions;

"Persistently proposed that we, who had stopped tests, send observers to be present at their next nuclear explosions?"

"That is how we are acting," G. Smith observed, as if in answer to his own question. "So the concern the Soviet Union and the entire world feel about our policy is understandable." [passage omitted]

GERASIMOV: U.S. 'MISINTERPRETS' RECENT TALKS' RESULTS

LD041259 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- In recent days spokesmen for the U.S. Administration came forward with statements which misinterpret the course of the work and results of the extraordinary session of the Soviet-U.S. Standing Consultative Commission (SCC), the session which we held in Geneva from July 22 to 30, stated Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He spoke at the military's Press Centre at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists here today.

"During the session", the Soviet Ministry's spokesman said, "the Soviet delegation emphasized that the U.S. Administration's decision to abandon further adherence to the SALT-I Interim Agreement and the SALT-2 treaty would entail extremely dangerous consequences.

That decision is aimed at upsetting the military-strategic balance and leads to an uncontrolled and predictable arms build-up, to an increased threat of nuclear confrontation, and to higher international tension. "The fact is that, as the treaty obligations enter into conflict with the realisation of new U.S. military programmes, the United States unilaterally relieves itself of the obligations, thereby opening the floodgate for an uncontrolled arms race, putting the security of all countries in jeopardy.

"The entire course of the SCC's extraordinary session," Gennadiy Gerasimov emphasised, "confirmed the validity of the concern expressed by the Soviet side over the U.S. Administration's decision to abandon the Interim Agreement and the SALT-2 treaty".

"It is necessary that the U.S. side seriously weigh all the consequences of its decision and take effective measures which would make it possible to stop the process of breaking up the treaty system for restraining the nuclear arms race", the Soviet Foreign Ministry's spokesman pointed out.

KORIONOV DEPLORES U.S. DECISION ON CW DEPLOYMENT

PM041521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Korionov commentary: "Regardless"]

[Text] The U.S. President has sent a message to Congress, informing it that, in conjunction with the NATO Command in Europe, the administration has drawn up a plan to deploy American binary chemical weapons in Europe "in crisis situations." The job of pushing the large-scale program for the production of a new type of chemical weapons through Congress and the NATO organs has thereby been completed.

The provocative nature of the White House statement is quite obvious: It was made precisely at the time when supporters of peace and international cooperation are making the 11th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. As is well-known, in that document the conference participants declared "the interest of all in efforts aimed at reducing military confrontation and promoting disarmament..."

Not only the Helsinki ideas have been cast aside. The corresponding Soviet-American Geneva accords are also being disregarded. The will of the European people, protesting against being turned into nuclear and chemical hostages of the Pentagon, is being ignored. The objections raised by the governments of a number of NATO countries opposed to Washington's dangerous plans are not being taken into consideration. By means of various maneuvers, ways have been found even of circumventing the stand taken by the U.S. Congress, which made beginning the production of binary munitions conditional on the West Europeans' consenting to accept them on their territory "in crisis situations."

The unceremonious treatment Washington administrators apply to their NATO allies is demonstrated, for example, by a statement from U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Perle who, speaking about chemical weapons, said in plain terms: "The weapons under discussion are American weapons. Whether they are created or not is up to us, and not the parliaments of other countries to decide."

And so, the Pentagon has already deployed its Pershing-2 and cruise missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries; it has started secretly deploying in some NATO countries nuclear projectiles that can be made into neutron munition.

Now it has openly announced that the production of binary weapons is soon to begin in the United States. This will start a new round in the chemical arms race.

In an attempt to calm alarmed public opinion, the apologists of "silent death" apparently innocently assure us that the matter will be restricted to the mere stockpiling of new chemical munitions in the United States -- so they say. But everyone knows that the Pentagon plans to use these weapons where they can yield the greatest possible "effect," that is, in densely populated Western Europe. It is also obvious to everyone that there is only on step from beginning the production of binary weapons to deploying these weapons on the territory of West European states belonging to NATO. And with regard to the infamous "crisis situations" in which the new generation of chemical weapons will be deployed, everyone is well aware of the wealth of experience that the Pentagon "top brass" has in creating such situations....

Washington has taken a new and dangerous step that once again attests to the U.S. intention to carry on regardless in the arms race and in the building up of its arsenals of mass destruction means under cover of its hypocritical statements about its "desire for peace."

Gerasimov Views Move

LD041423 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1313 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- The Soviet Union has frequently drawn attention to the dangerous consequences both for Europe and for the entire world concerning the implementation of the U.S. plans to create binary weapons, stated Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at a briefing held today for Soviet and foreign journalists.

In essence, the U.S. decision to produce binary weapons programs the chemical arms race for the future, he noted. Such a decision contradicts the goal of everyone of eliminating chemical weapons, and runs counter to the accords reached at the Geneva summit on ending the arms race on earth, stressed the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Implementation of the U.S. decision will also inflict serious damage on the talks regarding agreement on a convention to ban chemical weapons that are being held at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The Soviet Union recently put forward new constructive proposals at this conference.

The Soviet Union is striving to ban chemical weapons with sufficient proper monitoring [pr dostatochdion dolzhnom kontrole] stressed G. Gerasimov. In addition, the Soviet proposals take into account the stances of many states, including the stance of the United States.

The spokesman for the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affiars pointed out that the Soviet Union is in favor of the most effective and stringent monitoring of a chemical weapons ban, of eliminating chemical-weapon stocks, and the capacity for their production. Evidence of this, noted G. Gerasimov, is seen in the progress already achieved at the talks on all aspects of monitoring compliance with a future convention. The Soviet Union agrees to the holding of on-site inspection upon request, on its territory, if any state believes that a violation of the convention is taking place on the Soviet Union's part.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUND TABLE'

LD031654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 3 Aug 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program presented by Boris Andrianov, foreign political commentator of all-union radio; with Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the editorial board of the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA, and Vadim Borisovich Kassis, editor in chief of the newspaper GOLOS RODINY and the Journal OTCHIZNA]

[Text] [Andrianov] This week the world public and mass media have been discussing widely -- and even now they are continuing to discuss -- the speech given in Vladivostok by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. Quite naturally, special attention is being given to the international part of this speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Here, for example, is the general reaction of the British press. It points out that concrete proposals were heard in the Soviet leader's speech on ways of solving the key problems of the Asian continent. They were directed first and foremost at achieving peace and good-neighborly relations in that area. The USSR's proposal that the Asian-Pacific area be included in the general process of creating an all-embracing system of international security ought to be looked upon as a display of goodwill by the Soviet Union and of its sincerity in the quest for a universal peace, the London newspapers stress. France's LES ECHOS, which represents the business circles, stressed that in Vladivostock the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee once again confirmed the Soviet Union's deep interest in establishing a firm peace in the Pacific region and its desire to make its own contribution to the solution of topical problems in Asia and the Far East.

[Kassis] The reactions that have appeared in the press of the fraternal countries appear even more thorough. The speech of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was imbued with a sense of political responsibility at a high level for the future of civilization and peace on earth, Hungary's NEPSZABADSAG noted. The Bulgarian paper RASOTNICHESKO DELO points out that the detailed, deep, and correct analysis of the state of world affairs, particularly that of the situation in Asia and the Pacific Ocean area -- together with the political boldness, clear positions, and realistic, topical initiatives which were contained in the speech, make it a concrete program of practical actions by the Soviet state in this vast and important region of the planet. The Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO says that every Soviet initiative not only exerts an influence upon the world public by force of example but creates the prerequisites for an improvement in the international climate.

[Andrianov] Michael Mayerson, executive director of the American Peace Council, described the wide program for ensuring peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific basin put forward by the Soviet leadership as a document of enormous political importance. He stressed that long ago the need had matured for measures to be taken that were aimed at improving the situation in the Asian and Pacific region, where dangerous conflicts are not dying down and where the U.S. Administration is creating new military bases, siting nuclear weapons and the means for delivering them. All of this, the U.S. public figure pointed out, cannot fail to give rise to serious concern, particularly when one considers that virtually no international agreements aimed at curbing the arms race and at strengthening confidence between peoples have been concluded in Asia.

[Kassis] It is with due consideration for this that the proposal is being put forward -- and it is not even being put forward as an immediate aim -- to hold a Pacific Ocean conference, along the lines of the Helsinki conference, in which all countries that are drawn toward [as heard] the ocean would take part, and to include the Asian and Pacific Ocean region in the general process of setting up an all-embracing system of international security, which was discussed at the 27th CPSU Congress. This problem acquires ever increasing topicality insofar as the role of the Pacific Ocean region in the global system of international relations is growing noticeably. This process, one might say, has become an important manifestation in the political life of the world. At the same time, it has to be said that militarization and the buildup in the military threat in this part of the world is beginning to move at a dangerous speed. The Pacific Ocean is being turned into an arena of military and political confrontation. Suffice it to recall the fact that over the past decade the United States has been building up its armed forces there on a wide scale. Under pressure from the U.S. Administration, the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist triangle is being pulled together. The Pentagon has sited nuclear weapons and the means for their delivery in South Korea; and it has put onto Japanese territory U.S. aircraft capable of delivering weapons of mass destruction. All of this is giving rise to well founded anxiety on the part of the peoples of the countries of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

[Volskiy] I would like to dwell on yet another aspect of the situation in the Pacific Ocean basin which was also touched upon in the speech by Comrade Gorbachev. I have in mind the draft for the so-called Pacific community, which was put forward by the United States some time ago jointly with Japan and which was pushed quite hard by their diplomatic services. At first sight this project might indeed appear to some people to be tempting and attractive. Its authors referred to the fact that the Pacific is a major ocean basin, that there are many countries situated on its shores, that technology is developing at a very rapid rate -- in Japan, for example -- and overall to the fact that the 21st century is going to be the century of the Pacific Ocean and that this kind of community is therefore essential in order for this process to have a more or less organized character and to serve the interests of the states which are situated there.

However, this was, so to speak, the outer wrapping of this idea. What was hidden behind it? Behind it there was a whole series of things of a totally different character. In the first place, the plan for this community was permeated with amilitaristic essence; it had a militaristic filling. It was a question of setting up a system of military cooperation in this region -- it is still being set up now. This would be remiscent of the system set up within NATO; the Pacific community would be a kind of copy of the North Atlantic Bloc -- with amendments to suit local conditions, of course. But that is just one side of the matter. The other side of the matter is the neocolonialist direction of this Pacific community, because, as you know, different kinds of countries are situated on the shores of the Pacific Ocean; developed capitalist states which implement an expansionist policy in this zone, like the United States and Japan; and on the other hand, developing countries, which have freed themselves only recently from colonialism and which serve as targets for exploitation by the monopolistic circles of the United States and Japan. The draft Pacific community was indeed intended to consolidate this neocolonialist exploitation, even to move it further forward, and turn it into a permanent factor. Naturally, this was a direct threat to the national interests of Indonesia and the Philippines, say, and to many other states which are situated in this area of the world. But generally speaking, it is now possible to state that the Pacific community venture -- although not a great deal of time has passed since it was put forward -- it is now possible to say that it has not caught on and that it is not catching on, at any rate. It is failing to catch on not just because the states which the United States is trying to include in it are so diverse; it is failing to catch on mainly because this attempt to repeat, so to speak, the experience of the 1940's, when NATO was set up and the military system on which it is based -- well, quite a lot of time has passed since then.

States have acquired a great deal of political experience, and militaristic plans of this kind come up against growing rejection, the more so in view of the fact that they are linked with the consolidation of the unequal position of the developed capitalist states and the former colonial countries in this area of the world. It seems to me that the failure of this idea, which, it has to be said, they are continuing to push under different kinds of dressing -- under the dressing of cooperation in this region, for example -- well, the failure of this idea highlights the correctness of the approach set out in the speech by Comrade Gorbachev and the extent to which it meets the requirements of the peoples of this region.

[Andrianov] Yes, this is a genuinely up-to-date approach to the Asian and Pacific region expressed in the speech by Comrade Gorbachev. It is based upon recognition and understanding of the realities that exist there.

[Volskiy] Realities indeed, which amount to this: that all states, all countries situated there, live according to principles and norms which at any given moment correspond to the level of their political, economic and social development and to the correlation of their internal forces; and which are based upon principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of these countries, on mutual respect, on developing cooperation which would be to the advantage of each and every one of these states. And of course I do not think that we can avoid mentioning here the fact that our Far Eastern region, which lies by the Pacific Ocean, is also a region that has very great promise for the future. Including them actively in a system of international cooperation in the Pacific would have a very important and positive importance not just for our country but for the whole situation that would arise in this region toward the time when we enter the 21st century. The 21st century could indeed, in a certain sense, become the century of the Pacific. But not just that of the Pacific Ocean, of course, of other major world basins, too -- but particularly of this very important and vast region of the world. The approach that was at one time shown by the United States to the North Atlantic when the Atlantic bloc was set up is not appropriate here. Time has shown that this has become obsolete. What is needed here is an approach that was shown in Europe, but at a completely different time, the time of Helsinki.

[Andrionov] There are people in the West who, not unintentionally, try to depict things as though the Soviet Union is now taking a new course in the Asian and Pacific region, as though there's an ulterior motive here because it is dictated, supposedly, by certain concealed interests of Moscow. That kind of interpretation is quite arbitrary, to put it mildly. Behind it lies the desire to confuse an issue that is perfectly clear. Do not those who make such utterances know that the Asian and Pacific direction in our country's foreign policy represents an integral part of the general platform of the CPSU's international activity? It was worked out by the April plenum and the 27th congress of our party. And it's not a secret for anyone. The Soviet Union proceeds precisely from this in determining its view of the process of forming international security and peaceful interaction in such a vast area of our planet. These are the aims set by our country: international security and peaceful cooperation. And we do not conceal the fact that we see our own interests in the achievement of these objectives, just as the interests of all peoples of the countries of Asia and the Pacific -- and indeed those of all mankind -- are to be found here in equal measure.

[Kassis] Pursuing the line of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet Union will first and foremost strive to impart dynamism to its bilateral relations with all countries, without exception, that are situated in this region.

And we regard relations with our friends, relations built upon the principles of equality of rights and solidarity, as an inseparable part of overall Asian and Pacific security. At the same time our country is willing to expand relations with other states, including all young and developing participants in the region's political life. The Soviet Union has already established diplomatic relations with several of them.

[Andrianov] A great deal in international development depends, of course, upon the two major socialist states -- the Soviet Union and China. The extremely responsible mission that history has entrusted to the Soviet and Chinese peoples is therefore understandable. And it is quite natural that in his speech in Vladivostok Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev dwelt upon the main thing in our relations with the Chinese People's Republic. Having noted that a noticeable improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations has taken place over recent years, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee confirmed that the Soviet Union is willing to discuss with China questions concerning additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness, and to do so at any time, at any level, and in the most serious way. These words did not pass unnoticed in Beijing. XINHUA quoted verbatim the statement of the Soviet leader about this in its report that was published in the central press of the Chinese People's Republic.

[Kassis] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted with satisfaction that positive movement forward had been seen in the economic links between our country and China. In this connection he expressed the conviction that the complementary nature of the Soviet and Chinese economies, something which has come into being in the course of history, provides great opportunities for expanding these links. This conclusion is founded upon a well-known point that is contained in the political report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th congress of our party, where the following was said: Thinking about the future, it can be said that the reserves for cooperation between the USSR and China are enormous. They are great because cooperation of this kind is in keeping with both countries' interests, because socialism and peace, the things that are dearest for our peoples, are indivisible.

[Andrianov] Yes, the 27th CPSU Congress has again confirmed that the Soviet Union strives consistently to improve relations with the PRC and to expand cooperation between the two countries in different fields in the interests of the Soviet and the Chinese peoples. This has a positive effect in concrete affairs, particularly with regard to Soviet-Chinese trade and economic relations which have been enlivened. It is noteworthy that the annual volume of Soviet-Chinese trade has risen by more than nine times over the past 5 years. Last year it amounted to the sum of r1,605,000,000. And this makes up approximately 80 percent of the value of the maximum trade-turnover achieved by our countries at the end of the 1950's.

[Kassis] But by all accounts, Boris Vasiliyevich, even this level is not now regarded as a maximum limit: no doubt all our comrades remember that the first long-term agreement on trade-turnover and payments in the history of Soviet-Chinese relations, covering the period from 1986 to 1990, has been signed between our countries. Over that 5-year period the volume of trade, on a balanced basis, is to amount to approximately r12 billion. Furthermore, it is planned that this shall amount to r3 billion in the final year of the 5-year period; in other words, nearly twice as much as last year. As you see, some quite substantial movement has been mapped out in this field.

[Andrianov] The sphere of our cooperation with China is extremely wide. It is not confined solely to the field of trade and economic relations. Furthermore, it is clear that this is a course toward the stable development of this cooperation upon a basis of equality and mutual advantage, toward putting it onto a long-term and planned foundation. All this is in keeping with the radical interests of the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic and will undoubtedly encourage an improvement in the international situation, the raising of the role of socialism in world affairs, and the strengthening of the cause of peace and stability in Asia and in the Pacific region.

[Kassis] While considering the issue of stability in Asia, it is important to note that in the most decisive way the Soviet Union is in favor of a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. Within the framework of the Geneva talks with Afghanistan there already exists a basis for this which might become more successful. And, although certain progress has been made here, the facts show that Washington is continuing to put spokes in the wheels of this positive process. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke about this the other day in Vladivostok. It is not a simple issue, but it is a very important one, because a great deal depends on it. As Comrade Gorbachev stressed, once a political settlement has finally been worked out, the return of all Soviet troops from Afghanistan can be accelerated correspondingly, and the timescale and the stages of their return have already been agreed with the Afghan leadership.

[Andrianov] The international press is widely commenting on the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee in the part where he speaks of the Soviet leadership's decision to return home, by the end of the present year, six combat units, six regiments. We informed beforehand those states having an interest, including Pakistan.

[Kassis] So far as Afghanistan is concerned, in his speech in Vladivostok Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev recalled what was stated from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress. We are ready to return home Soviet troops in this country at the request of its government, but, the General Secretary stressed, all those who encourage and finance the undeclared war against Afghanistan and from whose territory it is conducted should know that, if intervention against Democratic Afghanistan continues, the Soviet Union will not leave its neighbor in distress.

[Andrianov] There is no doubt that the Soviet decision to return home six combat units which are elements of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in this country serves to demonstrate the good will of our state. This is exactly how objective observers abroad evaluate this action. In principle, of course, this evaluation is correct. But, perhaps it does not fully exhaust the full significance of this step. It is dictated, after all, by the desire to hasten a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan. In this context, one must draw attention to the time at which our country has embarked upon this serious new action. All this was done a few days before the Afghan-Pakistan talks were resumed in Geneva. You probably recall that these talks are not direct ones and are being held through a mediator, Diego Cordovez, under secretary general of the United Nations for special political affairs. This is the view he expressed because of the decision of the Soviet leadership. Diego Cordovez characterized the situation as a positive step toward creating a good atmosphere in the Afghan-Pakistan talks. At the present stage of these talks, he said, it is very important that instead of expecting actions from the other side, each side should show its own resolve to make progress. In this sense, the under secretary general of the United Nations stressed, the statement by Mr Gorbachev may turn out to be extraordinarily useful.

[Kassis] One should also recall that the success of the Geneva talks is not least in the interest of the Pakistani side, too, since this will permit Islamabad to normalize to a significant degree the situation inside its own state, and, as is known there has been a growing a wave of antigovernment and anti-American actions there of late. In 1 week alone, in the middle of July, about 20 million people took part in meetings and protest demonstrations which were held in 45 cities in the country. Condemning the ruling circles for the repressive policy and military cooperation with Washington which they pursue, people are simultaneously demanding an end to the criminal coparticipation of Pakistan in the undeclared war against Afghanistan.

[Volskiy] We have been dwelling in detail on the Afghan-Pakistani knot today, and that is logical, especially in the light of the new Soviet initiative. But I would like to touch upon another region which is situated in the vicinity of this area and where a conflict situation also persists in an even more lingering and acute way -- I mean the Middle East. The situation there has not been static either, although it has been developing in a completely different direction to the one desired by the advocates of peace and justice in this region. What I mean is primarily the trip there by U.S. Vice President Bush. This was, I believe, the first trip by a U.S. official of this rank to this stormy region in a long time. And why did the United States take such a step? There seem to be two reasons for this. On the one hand, they wanted to use last April's air raid against Libya, reckoning that the Arabs had been intimidated with that American military act, and they wanted to reap its political fruits as well. And on the other hand, they counted on the recent visit of Israeli Prime Minister Peres, to Morocco which took place last week. The visit was seen as yet another attempt to split the Arab ranks, to deepen the gaps between the Arabs and to try to impose capitulationist deals and separate solutions on them. But precisely the first results of Bush's visit -- although I believe that it is not yet time to make a final assessment -- However, the very first results show that the venture was not a success. It was not a success because, first of all, I do not remember any visit by any U.S. official to this region having caused such a storm of protest on the part of the Arab public and the Arab population, particularly on the West Bank of the River Jordan which is occupied by Israel. Bush's intentions were received rather coolly in other Arab countries as well, and in particular, judging from the reports which are currently arriving, King Husayn of Jordan, in defiance of the pressure which was being exerted on him, denied the possibility of any direct meetings or talks with the Israeli Government, despite the insistence of the U.S. vice president, not to mention the fact that such a country as Syria is now pursuing a firm line in respect to the Middle East conflict, or that steps are being taken to stir up other progressive liberation forces in the Arab world. All that generally serves to show that the stake on dissent among the Arabs, on attempts to make them abandon their positions, will not lead to a resolution of the Middle East conflict. All that indeed proves the opposite: Only an all-embracing settlement with the participation of all parties concerned, including the Soviet Union, and the Palestine Liberation Organization, as well as the other parties which can contribute to the resolution of the conflict situation in the Middle East on a just basis -- only this can lead to unblocking that conflict situation there.

[Andrianov] Truckling in the face of imperialism is also rejected by the peoples of the Central American countries, first and foremost by Nicaragua. The session of the Security Council this week, where a vivid speech was delivered by Nicaraguan president Daniel Ortega, has reasserted that. And something else has been confirmed in the Security Council -- the solidarity of all friends of the Nicaraguan people with its just cause.

[Volskiy] And in conclusion, I think it is possible to dwell upon another important event of the past week, I mean the meeting of the heads of states and government of the African countries for a so-called assembly of the Organization of African Unity.

Many significant issues were raised there, and the discussion was quite heated at times, but it is important to note the main thing: In general, participants of this session at this crucial hour for Africa, when the confrontation between the aggressive racist regime of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] and the African population of the country and the whole of independent Africa is building up -- at this acute and tense time the majority, the overwhelming majority of the OAU members assumed an antiracist position of principle and spoke in favor of introducing sanctions against the RSA, although for many African countries, one must say, it was not an easy matter, because they are economically linked with the RSA. Nevertheless, they are taking such steps in pursuit of sanctions against the RSA. Moreover, the OAU spoke in favor of sanctions against Britain as one of the chief patrons of the racists, and that also shows the growing awareness on the part of African countries and their leaders, notwithstanding all their economic difficulties and the differences in their orientation, their awareness of the fact that the struggle against those forces in the West which support that regime.

[Andrianov] With this, we conclude our meeting at the round table. All its participants are grateful to you, dear comrades, for staying with us. Good-bye and all the best to you.

'TOP PRIORITY' DISCUSSES ASIA-PACIFIC BASIN

LD011320 Moscow In English to North America 2300 GMT 31 Jul 86

["Top Priority" program presented by Vladimir Posner; with panelists Professors Radomir Bogdanov and Sergey Plekhanov of the United States and Canada Institute in Moscow]

[Excerpts] [Posner] How do you do, ladies and gentlemen.

Eleven years ago on 1 August 1975 the Helsinki accords were signed. They were the result of a tremendous amount of work, of effort, on the part of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries, of all nations that were interested in arriving at a new level of cooperation in Europe. A year ago, on 30 July 1985, the Soviet Union announced a unilateral nuclear test ban including tests for peaceful needs. In the light of those two very important events, I would like us today to look at, assess, and analyze the speech made by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev, in Vladivostok, and basically the proposals concerning Asia and the Pacific Ocean basin.

[Bogdanov] [passage omitted] Let me make it absolutely clear: For the first time for the last 14 years we, I mean the Soviet Union, goes to the Pacific area and states what its policy is in the Pacific area. That is for the first time, and that (?gives me the right), and I'm telling that to all of my friends and colleagues, that it's a great opening. I quote, it's a great opening to the Pacific area. That's a great program we suggest to the Pacific countries, what to do, how to organize our lives, [words indistinct] that will be peaceful. If you like, it's a kind of Pacific Helsinki, if I may call it so. It's a Pacific Helsinki.

[Posner, interrupting] Let me just interrupt you for 1 minute there, and I hope you're not going to forget what you wanted to say, because I think that you've touched on an extremely important aspect, and I'd like your opinion on this, Dr Plekhanov. Helsinki was a specifically European endeavor, and the fact that Canada and the United States, two non-European countries, were and are involved, does in no way distract from the fact because they are part of the alliance, and obviously Europe is very much in the minds of the policies of those two countries. The question I'd like to ask you is: Do you believe that a Helsinki approach is possible vis-a-vis Asia and the Pacific Ocean?

And the reason I ask you this is Europe is a continent that is far smaller than that part of the world and would seem to have more in common as an entity than something as broad as the Asian-Pacific area. Therefore, I would like to ask you, especially considering that this is an anniversary, if you wish, of the Helsinki accord, and that, indeed, as Dr Bogdanov noted, we have a statement here of Soviet vision, of the possible development of that whole area, do you think a Helsinki approach is realistic?

[Plekhanov] I think that's the only approach that is unacceptable, precisely because there's so much diversity, precisely because there are so many various interests involved in the Asia-Pacific area. That is the approach that should be tried. [passage omitted] Of course it will take into account the particulars of the Asian-Pacific situation and of course it will be in many ways different, but basically it's live and let live. Let's not build up arms, let's trade more rather than threaten more. Those pieces of wisdom, those grains of wisdom that lie at the basis of the Helsinki process should lie at the basis of the Asia-Pacific cooperation. [passage omitted]

[Posner] Another question perhaps on a slightly different plane, and incidentally I'd like to tell our listeners that today we're looking at these broader issues and in our next issue of Top Priority we will look at the concrete issues that were picked up and selected and discussed in the speech by the general secretary, so we promise you that, but getting back to another general question; the unilateral nuclear test ban imposed as of 6 August 1985 by the Soviet Union on itself and announced on 30 July of that same year; do you think it also has some implications for the Asian-Pacific basin. What is your feeling about that? Do you think it has some promise, or what would do? [as heard]

[Plekhanov] Well, I think it has had a direct impact. For one thing, the People's Republic of China stopped its atmospheric testing in early April of this year....

[Posner] '86

[Plekhanov] '86, yes, and by the way it was done on the day that the United States made another test of its nuclear weapons -- I think there's some symbolism there....

[Posner] There's also some irony.

[Plekhanov] There's also some irony, yes. Of course nuclearization of the Pacific, of the Asian-Pacific area, would be a great tragedy, precisely because there are so many explosive situations there.

[Bogdanov] And it's very populated there.

[Plekhanov] And it's a very populated area, and one must also take into account that during the war in Korea the United States did threaten to use nuclear weapons, to drop nuclear bombs on Korea. In '54 it seriously considered dropping a nuclear bomb on Vietnam and, by the way, the only nuclear weapons ever dropped on anybody were used in Asia, and the interesting thing was that when those war plans were considered a not insignificant factor in making the decision, was that well, those people are just Asians, and you know, so there was a racist implication in that; white people considering the yellow people expendable; somehow of a lower order. [passage omitted]

FAR EAST RESPONSES TO GORBACHEV REPORTED

PM041131 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Telephone conversation between special correspondent Vladimir Lapskiy in the editorial office, own correspondent in Japan Sergey Agafonov in Tokyo, own correspondent in the Indochina countries Yuriy Gatselyuk in Phnom Penh; and own correspondent in China Yuriy Savenkov in Beijing under the rubric "Tokyo, Phnom Penh, beijing on the Line:" "From the Viewpoint of the Future"]

[Text] The world is at a parting of the ways. Two roads lie before it. One is that of general disarmament and curbing the "nuclear demon," the other is that of continuing the arms race and existing under the daily threat of universal destruction. There is no third road. The Soviet Union persistently proposes taking the road that guarantees mankind a future. This was confirmed once again in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech.

The international section of the speech devoted special attention to Asia and the Pacific region. That region as a whole has not yet been militarized to the same extent as Europe, but the potential for its militarization is very great. The Soviet Union proposes halting that process before it is too late. It advocates building, jointly with others, new, just political and economic relations in Asia and the Pacific and developing good-neighborliness and cooperation. The ideas and proposals contained in M.S. Gorbachev's speech are being studied and commented on widely in that part of the world.

Editorial office: M.S. Gorbachev's speech said a great deal about Japan, our Eastern neighbor and a country which has now been transformed into a power of paramount significance. The political climate in the region largely depends on our relations with it. According to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, a turn for the better has become apparent in those relations. What comments has the Vladivostok speech elicited in Japan, and which aspects have been singled out?

Tokyo: Practically all the major newspapers carried an account of it. There were also several phone calls to the IZVESTIYA Tokyo correspondent's office -- Japanese colleagues were interested in the full text of the speech. N. Solovyev, USSR ambassador to Japan, held a press conference at the Japanese Journalists Club Thursday, which was attended by approximately 200 people. The overwhelming majority of questions concerned the new Soviet proposals.

There is understandably special interest in the expresed idea of holding an Asia-Pacific forum on security problems. Hiroshima was named as a possible venue for such a meeting. Takeshi Araki, mayor of Hiroshima, is now absorbed with preparing to hold the ceremony marking the 41st anniversary of the atom bomb raid. However, he found time to talk with me. "It is probably still too early," he said, "to speak of the agenda of such a forum or the makeup of delegations. But the idea expressed undoubtedly merits very serious attention. This is the second time the Soviet leader has named Hiroshima as a possible venue for a very important international meeting. We regard this as a great honor for our city and as recognition of the fact that Hiroshima is a symbol of the struggle for peace, against the threat of war. We welcome M.S. Gorbachev's proposal and, for our part, will do everything in our power to help realize it."

Editorial office: The CPSU Central Committee general secretary touched on quesitons of expanding economic ties between the USSR and countres in the Asia and Pacific region. There is tremendous potential in this sphere. What do Japanese business circles think about this?

Tokyo: I turned to Ryoichi Kawai, president of the Komatsu Company -- he headed the Japanese industrialists' delegation at the recent joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet Economic Cooperation Committees. This is what he said: "I would call the Soviet leader's addressing of the problems of economic ties and cooperation an important and timely boost to the development of mutually advantageous contacts in this sphere. This is a truly objective necessity. The economic potentials of the Soviet Union and Japan are tremendous, but ties between our countries in the trade and economic sphere clearly do not correspond to them. However, their prospects are extremely broad. In my view, M.S. Gorbachev's speech must be a starting point on this path. It creates the necessary soil and foundations for developing broad business relations in our mutual interests. This can only be welcomed."

It is characteristic that Japanese business circles have greeted with great interest the ideas of creating joint Japanese-Soviet enterprises and developing cooperation in opening up the ocean's larders and in the peaeful use of space.

Editorial office: In recent years, as stated in Vladivostok, there has been an appreciable improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations. M.S. Gorbachev confirmed that the Soviet Union is ready to discuss most seriously with China at any time and at any level questions of additional measures to create an atmosphere of good-neighborliness. What is the Chinese press writing about this?

Beijing: The Beijing press published a short account of the part of M.S. Gorbachev's speech devoted to international questions. The newspaper RENMIN RIBAO singles out on its front page words about improving Soviet-Chinese relations and our country's readiness to strengthen good-neighborliness. I have before me the newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO. Its own correspondent in Moscow emphasizes that Soviet people perceive with understanding and respect the aim advanced by the CPC to modernize the country and, in the long term, to build a socialist society worthy of a great people. That part of the speech which mentions the great potential for expanding ties in the economic sphere, as well as a mutually useful exchange in the spheres of culture and education, was not overlooked either. Commentaries in all newspapers point to the USSR's readiness to return six regiments to the motherland from Afghanistan before the end of this year and thereby accelerate a political settlement.

Editorial office: A positive shift has also become apparent in our economic ties with China -- this, too, was mentioned in Vladivostok.

Beijing: Quite right. I will cite an example. The volume of Soviet-Chinese trade more than tripled during 1983-85. That is the quantitative aspect. No less important is the fact that our countries are not competitors on the foreign market. The ranges of export commodities do not overlap. Another important feature of our trade and economic ties is their long-term basis. Incidentally, the agreement between the USSR and PRC Governments on commodity turnover and payments for 1986-90 is the first long-term trade agreement in the entire history of our ties in this sphere.

Editorial office: It has come about historically that the Soviet and Chinese economies have complemented each other. Border trade has always been developed between our countries. The great significance of ties in the border regions was particularly pointed out in Vladivostok.

Beijing: Border trade was resumed between our countries several years ago -- between the Soviet Far East regions on the one hand and Heilongjiang Province and the Nei Mongol Autonomous Region on the other. [paragraph contines]

An accord has been reached on trade between the Soviet Central Asian republics, Kazakhstan, and certain RSFSR oblasts and China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The leading Chinese sociopolitical magazine LIAOWANG recently said that other Chinese provinces and major cities are showing interest in this form of trade. In the sphere of border trade, the magazine writes, China has exported grain, meat, food products, soybeans, corn, and also machines, motorcycles, and refrigerators from the Soviet Union. The conditions for developing, trade between border regions of China and the USSR are favorable, the magazine emphasized, and expanding it meets the interests of both sides.

Editorial office: M.S. Gorbachev's speech gave prominent space to the problems of Indochina, particularly Cambodia, and said that the Khmer people themselves must decide their own fate. How has this speech been greeted in Cambodia?

Phnom Penh: I have just had a meeting with Kong Korm, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and Cambodian first deputy foreign minister. "How much more significant the PRK's successes could have been if our already modest resources and means had not been diverted by the hostile activities of international reaction," he said, "The ideals of peace, good-neighborliness, and equitable international cooperation have been achieved through suffering by the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. Therefore, the peace-loving efforts being made in the international arena by the Soviet Union and its Communist Party are particularly near and dear to our countries. Many problems have indeed accumulated in Southeast Asia. M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech focused world public attention on the need for a comprehensive approach to eliminating the problems that exist in the Asia and Pacific region and improving the situation."

The public of the three fraternal countries of Indochina has shown very intent and genuine interest in M.S. Gorbachev's Vladivostok speech. It meets with full approval and support in all sections of the three countries' population.

This is what Nguyen Tuan, the veteran Vietnamese writer, told me: "It was with special interest that I read that part of M.S. Gorbachev's speech dealing with the impressive successes of socialist building in the USSR. Creation in always beautiful. An example of socialist creation, founded on concern for the good of the working person, is particularly attractive. All mankind's entire experience confirms that peace is the greatest asset in our life. This is why I wholeheartedly welcomed the international part of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's Vladivostok speech, which is imbued with concern for preserving peace not only in the Pacific region and in Asia but also all over the world."

UPCOMING SHULTZ-SHEVARDNADZE MEETING REPORTED

LD041719 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- Under an arrangement reached, a meeting member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will be held in Washington on September 19-20.

'GALLANT EAGLE-86' EXERCISES THREATEN MIDEAST

LD042036 Moscow TASS in English 2023 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Washington August 4 TASS -- TASS correspondent Andrey Fedyashin reports:

The large-scale Gallant Eagle-86 exercises of the Central Command of the U.S. Armed Forces (Centcom) ended in the Mojave Desert, south California, today. These "military games" which according to representatives of the Pentagon, have become the biggest exercises of this kind, involved 35,000 troops of all services of the U.S. Armed Forces.

The exercises had a clearly provocative nature. General of the Marine Corps George Crist, who commanded the exercises, admitted that the exercises showed that the USA is not at all a "paper tiger", when it proclaims the determination to protect the deliveries of oil to the West from the Persian Gulf area. Operations for landing troops from the air and the sea to seize strategically important points were drilled in the south of California in conditions close to combat as much as possible.

The Pentagon organized the simulation of invasion of a Persian Gulf state to the last touches. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, it included even bringing secretly a special team of journalists into the area of the exercises to cover operations of the troops. This actually means the drilling of a script of the intervention by the USA in the Middle Eastern region. The exercises were clearly aimed at intimidating Middle East countries that conduct an independent policy which annoys Washington.

U.S. VETO IN UN NICARAGUA VOTE DENOUNCED

PM050700 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[G. Vasiliyev dispatch under the general heading "U.S. Veto on Right To Be Free"]

[Text] New York, 1 Aug -- The American representative at the UN Security Council has vetoed a nonaligned countries' draft resolution that urges Washington to heed the decision of the International Court, which has decreed that U.S. military and paramilitary operations against Nicaragua are a blatant violation of the norms of international law and demanded that these unlawful actions be stopped immediately and the Nicaraguans paid compensation for the damage they have incurred.

As has already happened here on more than one occasion, faced with the prospect of official UN condemnation, the Washington interventionists have resorted to the right of veto with which the United States -- as a great power -- is endowed. However, the fig leaf of veto could not conceal the obvious fact that Washington found itself in the role of the accused in the discussions on Nicaragua's complaint and that in the voting it was basically out on its own (11 members of the Security Council voted for the resolution, 3 -- Britain, France, and Thailand -- abstained, and only the United States dared to vote against it.

Security Council debate on Nicaragua lasted 3 days. It opened with a well argued speech by President of the Republic of Nicaragua Daniel Ortega, who convincingly demonstrated that the Nicaraguan people only want one thing -- the right to independently resolve their internal affairs -- and that the main source of tension in the Central American region is the United States with its interventionist policy. As many as 26 delegates addressed the sessions, and very few of them decided to "openly" go to the aid of the American representative. The arguments of the U.S. delegate himself, at least, appeared ludicrous, with claims that, in waging an undeclared war against the small Central American country, the North American colossus "is exercising its right of self-defense."

In the speeches by delegates representing various regions of the world -- Latin America, Europe, Africa, the Arab East, and Asia -- Washington's policy with regard to Nicaragua was qualified as unlawful, morally indefensible, and the embodiment of terrorism at state level. The Security Council debate on Nicaragua's complaint helped to focus public attention on this long-suffering region, where the CIA and the Pentagon are expanding and increasing their criminal actions, threatening direct military intervention against the Sandinist revolution.

Sobolev Commentary

LD012228 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] At the UN Security Council that recently ended, the U.S. representative again used the right of veto. He spoke against a resolution that calls for compliance with the decision of the International Court in The Hague that condemned the aggressive actions of the United States in Central America. Here is the latest news commentary. At the microphone is Vitaliy Sobolev:

[Sobolev] The United States has again turned out to be in complete isolation in the face of the international community. Even such a loyal ally as Britain abstained. Even Thailand, whichserves as a tool in the undecleared war of imperialist against People's Kampuchea, preferred to abstain, to keep out of harm's way so to speak. Eleven Security Council members voted for the resolution that affirms the right of Nicaragua and its neighbors to live in peace and security, free to choose their own political, economic and social system, and to develop international relations in keeping with the interests of their people and without interference from outside; that is to say, to live in keeping with the UN Charter. Nicaraguan representative Nora Astorga correctly noted that in the Security Council the United States was voting not only against the resolution but also against the UN Charter.

One must take note of the fact that the International Court in The Hague was also set up by the community of nations. In submitting its decision on the unlawfulness of the anti-Nicaraguan policyu of the United States, the court was guided by the same charter the United States once signed and promised to fulfill. This is why even the closest U.S. allies very often leave their senior partner in isolation when the question at the earth's common forum is Washington's neoglobalist actions.

The General Assembly has discussed U.S. aggression against Nicaragua more than once; the Security Council has met to examine this question more than once. From these discussions it is becoming more than clear that virtually the whole world rejects U.S. policy in Central America, the U.S. training of Somozists, the allocation of hundreds of millions of dollars for their mercenaries and the subversive activity of the CIA.

It is not the first time that the U.S. representative has imposed a veto on the opinion of the international community as formulated in a resolution. But this opinion, backed by the protests of the U.S. public, has a cooling effect on the hot heads of Washington hawks who are bursting into a new Vietnam-type military excapade. It restricts the possibilities for political maneuvering by the White House when seeking money and support from congress for its neoglobalist plans. One can also judge the weight of the international community's opinion by the way that the U.S. Government's best friends are hiding behind the formula, neither yes nor no, since they have heard an angry protest in the Security Council against the U.S. aggressive policy in Central America.

ROBERT GALE INTERVIEWED ON CHERNOBYL LESSONS

PM010740 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Interview with Professor Robert Gale by B. Ivanov and A. Illesh under the heading "Everyone Knows the Word Chernobyl" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Doctor Gale is a renowned specialist in the field of bone marrow transplants. He was the first foreign specialist to come and give assistance to the victims of the accident at the Chernobyl AES -- IZVESTIYA reported on this. Together with Soviet specialists, and Professors A. Kuskova and A. Baranov in particular, the American colleague performed a number of operations at Moscow's No 6 Clinic.

[Ivanov/Illesh] What is the aim of your present visit to the USSR, your third in recent months?

[Gale] I have several aims. First, to continue my medical observation of patients at the No 6 hospital. And, naturally, I will be working in close cooperation with Aleksandr Baranov and Angelina Guskova. We are beginning to analyze the scientific information we have managed to collect by observing these patients over the course of 3 months.

Another aim of my visit is to continue to study the condition of those people who were living within a 30-km radius of the Chernobyl AES. This kind of activity, in my view, requires international contacts...

Third, I can say that the information we have obtained will not only be useful to the Soviet side. This research is bound to interest many doctors: There are hundreds of nuclear power plants in operation around the world.

Therefore, observing the health of the victims will make it possible to work out essential measures for protecting people's health.

Finally, the fourth point: Everything I am doing today with my Soviet colleagues may serve as a definite basis for multilateral cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful use of nuclear power.

[Ivanov/Illesh] You have just come back from Kiev. What are your impressions of the city and the people?

[Gale] I was in Kiev with my family -- my wife and three children. As a doctor I can say that the people of Kiev have been subjected to negligible doses of radiation -- when the radioactive cloud passed over the city. But now the risk is minimal. If I were not sure of this I would not have gone there myself and, of course, would not have taken my family there on any account. (The professor's son is 2 and 1/2 years old -- editor).

[Ivanov/Illesh] School classes resume on 1 September....

[Gale] I understand: You are interested in the question of children returning to Kiev. There are no two opinions about this: This city is now safe and people can live there perfectly at ease. What is more, with every day the radioactive background is decreasing.

[Ivanov/Illesh] How do you evaluate your joint work with Soviet doctors?

[Gale] Both I and my colleagues believe that the Soviet doctors' work is superb. In some fields they have made great progress -- in their determination of the level of the radiation dose received by the patient, their efficiency in discovering people affected after the accident, their efficiency in getting these people treated.... In other Oreas we had something to offer them. In particular, we perhaps have more experience in bone marrow transplants. It was primarily the patients who gained most in the end from our exchange of experience.

[Ivanov/Illesh] Now we would like to ask you a question we have already asked Prof Angelina Guskova (IZVESTIYA No 148, "Chernobyl's Pain"). This accident brought us and all mankind up against an unprecedented situation. Obviously a collective approach to overcoming it must be demonstrated here in particular?

[Gale] Yes, unfortunately, in accidents such as this, state borders are no obstacle. In such cases the disaster concerns each and every one of us. That is why I am certain that the USSR acted very wisely in inviting a group of foreign specialists here. Apart from the obvious benefit to the patients, this step helps to establish trust between countries. Trust in the matter of interpreting what happened, the scale of the accident, and its real consequences. For example, the assessment given by Dr H. Blix, IAEA general director, and myself practically coincided with the one given by Soviet specialists. This is very important: There can be various differences in appraisal and even incomprehension in such cases.

[Ivanov/Illesh] What are your plans, doctor?

[Gale] I intend to come back here at the end of August and beginning of September to once again exchange information with Soviet scientists and discuss the proposals I brought with me this time.

[Ivanov/Illesh] How much time have you spent in the Ukraine and what did you do there?

[Gale] I spent 5 days in Kiev. My family stayed in the city while I flew to the region of the AES by helicopter. Later my family and I visited the hospital where children from the Chernobyl region are staying. My own children played with them and we gave them presents that Armand Hammer and I brought from America. My daughters are 7 and 9 years old. One plays the violin and the other the piano. They arranged a small concert. And the Soviet children sang us some Ukrainian songs....

[Ivanov/Illesh] Where else have you had time to visit?

[Gale] Novosibirsk, for the formal opening of the exhibition of A. Hammer's art collection. We were given a very warm welcome there.

[Ivanov/Illesh] Tell us, what conclusions have you reached while studying the effects of the accident?

[Gale] First and foremost that the lesson of Chernobyl is a stern warning for us all. I hope that this accident will be able to convince people of what a catastrophe for the world a nuclear war could be! Realization of this, I hope, will help our countries to reach agreement on curbing nuclear weapons....

U.S. CITIZEN SENTENCED IN MOSCOW FOR SMUGGLING

LD021220 Moscow TASS in English 1055 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 2 TASS -- An end has been put to the criminal activity of a group of persons, who smuggled abroad unique music instruments, the newspapers SOVETSKAYA KULTURA and SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA said. The trial was held at the city court of Moscow from July 29 to August 1.

The indictment says that from 1983 to 1986, Soviet citizen Sergey Dyachenko and U.S. citizen Peter Thomas D'Oria smuggled from the USSR abroad:

Dyachenko -- five unique violins and one fiddle-stick worth a total of 98,500 roubles, taking part in the smuggling abroad of one of these violins and the fiddle stick worth a total of 40,500 roubles was D'Oria. Apart from that, Dyachenko made an illegal profit of almost 186,000 roubles, D'Oria -- 8,000 U.S. dollars. In the course of investigations 45,000 roubles were taken from defendant Dyachenko.

D'Oria and Dyachenko got acquainted soon after the former came to the USSR, where he married a Soviet girl, and was employed at the Progress Publishers as a translator. Dyachenko is laureate of the International Paganini Competition in Genoa, laureate of the International Competition of Conductors in Vienna, the son of a family of musicians and father of a future musician. He worked as a lecturer of Moscow Conservatoire. Both were fond of collecting music instruments, but obsession with profit led them to smuggling. D'Oria was tried in that criminal case, which was examined under the chairmanship of Judge Nina Markina, not only as an accomplice of Dyachenko. He is also responsible for a whole set of crimes, including unlawful operations with foreign currency, purchase and smuggling abroad of folk instruments disguised as batch produced, factory produced and may others.

The court has sentenced Dyachenko to seven years in prison, D'Oria to 3 1/2 years in prison. Their property is to be confiscated.

RYZHKOV, MEDVEDEV VISIT PRC TRADE FAIR IN MOSCOW

OW030447 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1700 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] On 2 August Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Ryzhkov and Comrade Medvedev visited a trade and economic exhibition from China, which is being held in Moscow. China's new industrial products, electronic technology, satellite technology, modern machine tools and machinery attracted their attention. Comrades Ryzhkov and Medvedev viewed Chinese popular handicraft articles, printing products, and household electrical appliances with great interest. They also visited the exhibition introducing the development of China's agriculture and light industry. They wrote in the visitor's book: We wish the Chinese people success in their socialist construction. Aristov, Soviet minister of foreign trade, and Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union, also visited the exhibition.

TRUD Describes Exhibit

PM050839 Moscow TRUD in Russian 30 Jul 86 p 3

[Report on PRC trade and economy exhibition in Moscow by own correspondent Ye. Piskunov, including interview with its director, Xie Jianchun: "China: From Silk to Computers"]

[Text] The PRC trade and economy exhibition is going on in Moscow. Before beginning his report from the exhibition your correspondent met its director, Xie Jianchun.

"We have brought 400,000 very varied exhibits to Sokilnikiy," the director said. "And we have put the emphasis on goods which are potentially exportable to the USSR. That is to say, machine tools, electric motors, various kinds of instruments, petrochemical and electronics equipment, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy products, clothing, footwear, books, sports equipment, and much else.

We hope that our exhibition will enable Soviet people to form a graphic picture of the level of the Republic's development and get to know products from all sectors of China's economy and culture. In short, to learn more about our people's life."

... At the pavilion's entrance you come across several rows of televisions arranged in three vertical sections: The televisions are connected to video recorders, and each section carries its own program, the screens in the left-hand section showing agricultural achievements, those in the center showing the Chinese landscape, and those on the right putting on feature films.

"All these televisions are capable of operating with any existing color system," said Zhang Jianhua, an exhibition official who acted as my guide.

That is the exhibition's electronic welcome to the visitor.

The All-China "Great Wall" industrial company presents models of satellites and equipment from the Flight Control Center.

"The peaceful study of outer space and the utilization of its secrets for the benefit of all mankind is the future which all honest people on our planet are striving for today," company representative Fu Hongsheng told me.

The electronics, space technology, and modern machine tool and machine building products extensively displayed at the exhibition all show the PRC's considerable achievements in the economic and scientific spheres. However, these exhibits blend marvelously in the pavilion with the traditional wares of Chinese folk artists.

...There is a fantastically curved frame of dark wood decorated with bold, carved ornamentation with a white fluffy kitten suspended in mid air.

"Go around to the other side," Zhang Jianhua advised me.

And there you have a figure of exactly the same size, save that it has now become a shaggy puppy. There is nothing surprising, I thought: The frame has a sheet of glass with holograms stuck on each side...

"It is silk embroidery," my guide explained. "First, a transparent silk cloth is woven, then the first composition is sown on it, followed by a second on the other side. The work is painstaking and very time-consuming. But, as you can see for yourself, the animals look alive. This traditional art is several hundreds of years old."

The exhibition has very many products of traditional Chinese handicrafts: Furniture, porcelain, and embroidery. And in addition there are miniature sculptured compositions made from oak cork which are absolutely astounding in their artistic execution: There is a pagoda enclosed in glass the size of an electric lightbulb; and a mountain landscape with thick-leaved trees, crags, and a whole farmstead of several houses, and all this will fit on the cover of an encyclopedia.

Light industry products are located at the center of the exhibition. Jackets and coats with fur lining and those for between seasons, with or without hoods, some fastened by "velcro" and others with zippers. Goods such as these are already exported to the USSR.

Guests around the PRC food industry stands are cheerfully greeted by Han Susmei. She is surrounded by women. What a Chinese housewife has to know is no joke when the recipes for ther national cuisine require a culinary encyclopedia running to more than 40 volumes.

While Han Sumei was still finishing describing the secrets of preparing tea, music struck up in the vicinity: Models from the China Silk Company had begun showing the latest clothes designs...

The doors of the pavilion, with China emblazoned in large letters above, are wide open in welcome to everyone through 10 August.

AGREEMENT ON EXCHANGE OF TRADE EXHIBITIONS SIGNED

PM011643 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A trade and economic exhibition by the PRC is evidence of the development in Soviet-Chinese ties in the spheres of the economy, science, and culture. [paragraph continues]

It gives Soviet people a broad opportunity to become acquainted with the achievements of this neighboring country's national economic building.

This exhibition, and also a USSR exhibition which will be held in Beijing in December, will contribute to further expanding trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The question of exchanging exhibitions is one of the important points of the protocol signed in Moscow on 28 July on the results of talks between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Chinese Committee for the Promotion of International Trade Development.

The protocol was signed by: Ye. I. Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry Presidium, on the Soviet side and Jia Shi, chairman of the Chinese Committee for the Promotion of International Trade Development, on the Chinese side.

The signing of the protocol was attended by Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR.

BENEFITS OF TRADE WITH PRC EMPHASIZED

OW050338 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1200 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Talk by Station Observer (Sheryamov)]

[Text] In his speech made in Vladivostok a few days ago, Soviet leader Comrade Gorbachev stated: A positive change has taken place in economic links between the Soviet Union and China. Comrade Gorbachev noted: The mutually complementary nature of the Soviet and Chinese economics, which has been historically established, offers big opportunities for the expansion of these ties, including in the border regions.

Our station observer (Sheryamov) wrote:

At the end of last year the USSR and China signed a bilateral economic and technical cooperation agreement on constructing and reconstructing industrial projects in the People's Republic of China. During the second half of the 1980's the USSR will help China construct seven new and reconstruct 17 existing enterprises of the power, machine-building, coal, and chemical industries. In addition, the two countries signed a 5-year agreement on volume of trade of commodities and payment. The USSR will export equipment and machinery -- including aeronautical technology and equipment, light motor vehicles and trucks, ferrous metals, chemical fertilizer, cement, and various raw materials and semi-manufactured goods -- to China. China will export farm produce, textile products, consumer goods and industrial raw materials to the USSR.

Last year the volume of Soviet-Chinese trade increased by more than 50 percent over the previous year, amounting to more than U.S. $2 billion. However, this volume of trade constituted only about 4 percent of the PRC total foreign trade and only a fraction of Sino-Japanese trade. Furthermore, compared with China's trade with capitalist countries, conditions for China's trade with the USSR are by far in China's favor. If deficits have often existed in China's trade with capitalist countries, China's trade with the USSR has been balanced. Because the USSR is geographically very close to China, transport expenses can be greatly saved. Also, the socialist nature of the two countries' economies and the nature of their economic plans are of great significance, creating reliable foundations for the stable high speed of the development of bilateral cooperation.

There are also good prospects for border trade. The Soviet-Chinese land border is the longest in the world. The Soviet people also wish to see this border become one of peace and friendship in the near future. Three years ago border trade between northeast China and the USSR Far East Region was restored. The USSR and China signed an agreement on developing border trade between Xinjiang and the USSR Central Asia region and Kazakhstan not long ago.

Soviet leader Comrade Gorbachev stated: May the basin of the Amur River be a means of uniting the efforts of the Chinese and Soviet people to exploit the very rich resources and water engineering installations there for the common benefit. An intergovernmental agreement on this matter is already being jointly drawn up. It is planned that the total volume of goods transported on the Amur River and the Songhuajiang will increase by at least 400 percent. The Soviet Government is preparing a positive response on the issue of cooperation in building a railway to link Xinjiang and the USSR's Kazakhstan.

Countries in Southeast Asia often raise the following question: Will normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations be favorable to Southeast Asian countries or not? We can only positively answer this question. First, the Soviet side has repeatedly pointed out improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations should not affect any third country. Second, it is conceivable that the increase of China's export of commodities to the USSR can help, to a certain extent, ease off the competition between these commodities and the ASEAN commodities on the capitalist market. Last, the overall normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations will undoubtedly have a good influence upon the mitigation of political tension in Asia and the Pacific. In our dangerous nuclear age all well-intentioned people, including Chinese residents in ASEAN countries, are interested in this first.

TU DELEGATION HEAD COMMENTS ON USSR VISIT

PM031246 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Jul 86 p 4

[Ye. Piskunov report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, received a Chinese trade union delegation headed by Zhang Cuneng, chairman of the All-China Committe of the Machine Building and Metallurgical Workers Union, which is visiting the USSR at the invitation of the AUCCTU, at the Palace of Labor 28 July.

During the talk, which was held in a comradely atmosphere, there was an exchange of information on the current tasks of Soviet and Chinese trade unions activity. The sides discussed questions of cooperation between Soviet and PRC trade unions and advocated the further development of this cooperation.

Taking part in the meeting were A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU; and V.Y. Sergeyev, chief of the AUCCTU Department for Links with the Socialist Countries Trade Unions.

The same day a press conference was held in which members of the Chinese trade union delegation, staffers from the PRC Embassy in Moscow, and senior officials from the AUCCTU apparatus took part.

Opening the press conference delegation head Zhang Cuneng, chairman of the All-China Committee of the Machine Building and Metallurgical Workers Union, conveyed fraternal greetings to Soviet working people from the PRC working class. Answering journalists questions, he stressed that the aim of the Chinese trade union delegation's visit was to restore contacts and develop relations of friendship and mutual aid between the two countries' trade unions and working people.

During our meeting with Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, the head of the Chinese delegation said, it was noted that Soviet and PRC trade union organizations are the largest in the world. The strengthening of contacts between the two countries trade unions will promote the improvement of relations between our states. Chinese trade unions play an active part in developing friendship with the USSR's trade unions and working people.

The experience exchanged during our visit was very useful. There were virtually no contacts between our trade unions for more than 20 years. During our trip around Soviet cities we were very interested in the large-scale questions facing Soviet trade unions and talks about the main avenues of trade union work in the PRC.

China and the Soviet Union are close neighbors, Zhang Cuneng said in conclusion; there are close historical traditions of friendship between our peoples. And I am sure that these traditions will grow stronger and develop from day to day and that contacts and cooperation between the trade unions and working people of the USSR and the PRC will expand. The delegation left Moscow for home 28 July.

SOVIET MILITARY ASSISTANCE TO PRC RECALLED

OW050104 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Talk by Krimov, historian and Sinologist, on 1 August anniversary of founding of Chinese Revolutionary Armed Forces]

[Text] The significant role played by the Chinese Revolutionary Armed Forces in the course of China's national liberation struggle cannot be overestimated. The struggle, which went on in China for more than one decade, ended victoriously in October 1949. The military factors that played a decisive role in China's revolutionary development have been specifically noted in CPC and Comintern documents.

The Soviet people gave the Chinese revolutionaries extensive assistance in military and various other fields. For example, as early as in the early 1920's the Soviet Union helped Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary government organize its armed forces and train their commanders. In those days Soviet military experts, who were among the most experienced general in the USSR, assisted Sun's government in preparing and carrying out large-scale campaigns against China's reactionary forces.

While mentioning the events in the 1920's, let me also recall the assistance that the CPSU and the Soviet Government gave the CPC in training commanders of its armed forces. Cadets who studied in Soviet military academies, as well as the Whampoa Military Academy -- founded in Guangzhou with Soviet assistance -- in those years all became new commanders of the Chinese PLA later.

We must also recall the militant friendship between the Soviet and Chinese people during the late 1930's. In those days, when China was engaged in the war of resistance against Japan, the Soviet Union was the only country that gave China extensive military support, which included Soviet volunteer pilots direct participation in battles against the aggressors. Many of those volunteers gave their lives for China's freedom and independence.

A shining chapter of militant friendship between the Soviet and Chinese peoples was written in August 1945. With the support of the CPC Armed Forces, Soviet Armed Forces routed the Japanese militarists crack Kwantung Army. The victory became the most significant international factor contributing to the victory of the Chinese revolution. Liberated northeast China became the Chinese revolutonary forces priniciple military strategic base, from which the Chinese PLA launched the general offensive that led to the victory in 1949.

Soviet assistance in strengthening the PLA's combat worthiness after the founding of the PRC is also noteworthy. I will only cite one figure to indicate the size of the assistance: By 1955 the Chinese PLA had already been equipped with 2,000 Soviet-made fighters. The Chinese ground force also had large quantities of Soviet-made tactical equipment. Industrial enterprises for national defense that were set up in China with Soviet assistance also contributed significantly to strengthen China's defense. Approximately 100 enterprises producing airplanes, tanks, artillery pieces, and other tactical equipment were set up in China.

After the founding of the PRC, the Soviet Union also gave China the direct military assistance China needed to resist foreign aggression. In 1950, for example, as the request of the Chinese Government, Soviet air force units stationed in China helped China repulse the air raids carried out by aircraft of the United States and the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Thanks to Soviet-Chinese cooperation, the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Korea was frustrated.

These are some historical fragments of the Soviet-Chinese military cooperation through which the Soviet and Chinese workers fraternal friendship was forged.

MASALIYEV HOSTS MONGOLIAN PRESIDENT IN KIRGHIZIA

LD040920 Moscow TASS in English 1454 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August [date as recieved] (MONTSAME) -- Mongolian president J. Batmonh, who is in the Soviet Union for holiday, has got acquainted with the life and achievements in Soviet Kirghizia. He visited stock-breeding farms, and agricultural cooperatives and saw the pedigree work and sheep-breeding in Kirghizia. J. Batmonh was accompanied by Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghizian Communist Party Central Committee and other officials.

JAPANESE ALLEGATION ON KAL-007 FLIGHT CITED

PM041535 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 1

[Dispatch by unnamed own correspondent under the rubric "Foreign Sensation": "Flight 007: A Secret Is Out"; capitalized passages published in uppercase]

[Text] Tokyo -- The latest issue of the weekly SYUKAN SHINCHO sold out in kiosks in a matter of hours. The magazine carried a sensational article on new facts concerning the South Korean KAL airline Flight 007 out of Anchorage.

A former leading official of the Japanese National Defense Agfency [NDA], who for reasons of safety did not permit his name to be mentioned, told the weekly:

THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT FLIGHT 007 WAS FULFILLING A WELL PLANNED ESPIONAGE MISSION.

In particular, there were seven checkpoints along the aircraft's route to correct the airliner's course and altitude. In all seven instances the pilots transmitted FALSE DATA on their coordinates to the ground services. As SYUKA SHINCHO writes, at the time of the very first communication with air traffic controllers, the aircraft had deviated considerably from the usual route, marked on the pilot's chart as route R-20, but distorted data on the airliner's course were passed to the ground. And all this was repeated at the other checkpoints.

In addition, incorrect data on the altitude at which the aircraft was flying were transmitted. Thus, on making the first contact with an air traffic controller at Japan's Narita Airport, the crew of 007 requested permission to change altitude from 33,000 to 35,000 feet. The aircraft received the "go-ahead," although in reality, according to NDA radar data, the airliner was at that time flying at 29,000 feet.

ALL THE DATA PASSED TO THE GROUND FROM ON BOARD 007 WERE FALSE -- this is the conclusion that SYUKAN SHINCHO reaches.

The magazine also draws attention to another circumstance. In the past the NDA published the text of a monitored conversation between the aircrew and the Soviet ground services, in which the voice of the South Korean pilot was recorded but there was a total absence of questions from the ground. The NDA explained that one-sidedness by saying that the Japanese specialists had failed to take down "Russian phrases." This explanation, SYUKAN SHINCHO emphasizes, is not at all convincing. [paragraph continues]

Most likely the NDA made public only those facts and data that went along with the American version of the incident. Everything that revealed 007's true mission is being carefully concealed.

YAKOVLEV MEETS JAPANESE CP DELEGATION ON ARRIVAL

LD041503 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- Today, at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Tetzuo Fuwa, chairman of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium, arrived in Moscow. Also in the delegation were: Hiroshi Tatiki, member of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium Standing Bureau; S. Niihara, member of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee Presidium and Secretariat, and H. Kikunami, member of the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee.

At the airport, Tetzuo Fuwa was met by Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and other responsible figures of the CPSU Central Committee.

JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS VISIT SAKHALIK

LD041745 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Yuzhno-Sakhalinski August 4 TASS -- "We hope that our trip to Sakhalin will help strengthen business contacts, and lend a fresh impetus to cooperation between our countries in exploration and development of marine resources, in curbing such a formidable element as Tsunami", a TASS correspondent has been told by Deputy Chairman of the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly, Kenzo Hoshino. Deputies of the Hokkaido Prefectural Assembly stayed for three days as guests of the South-Sakhalin Regional Soviet of People's Deputies.

The Japanese parlimentarians learned of activities of the standing commissions for working and living conditions of women, youth affairs, public health, social maintenance, physical culture, and sports. They visited a big insular health resort, a Young Pioneer camp, met with workers, office employees, intellectuals of the regional centre.

The delegation was received by Petr Tretyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Sakhalin CPSU Regional Committee.

IRANIAN MINISTER LARIJANI BEGINS JOINT TALKS

Meets With Gromyko

LD041705 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1625 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- A.A. Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, has received Mohammad Javad Larijani, a representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iranian deputy foreign affairs minister, who has arrived in the Soviet Union.

The Iranian guest handed A.A. Gromyko a message from Islamic Republic of Iran President Seyyed 'Ali Khamane'i, which speaks of the Iranian leadership's desire to develop good-neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

A.A. Gromyko expressed thanks for the message and emphasized that the Soviet Union is a proponent of good relations with Iran and favors their development in both the political and economic fields. If Iran occupies a position of peace and the eradication of the threat of a nuclear war, then the opportunities for cooperation between our countries will expand even more in the long term.

The new Soviet proposals which were put forward in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's speech on 28 July 1986 in Vladivostok, are aimed at ensuring international security and promoting peaceful interaction between the states of the Asian-Pacific region.

The problem of the Iranian-Iraqi war was examined during the course of the conversation. A.A. Gromyko emphasized that both sides would be showing wisdom if they ended the war and commenced talks.

"One day of war", A.A. Gromyko said, "is worse than 3 years of talks. One must devote particular attention to a peaceful outcome of events, and everything else must be subordinate to this task."

The Soviet side stated further, in conclusion: "You are talking here to a representative of a friendly state which wants to have friendly relations with Iran, as it does with all countries."

Present during the conversation were USSR Ambassador to Iran V.K. Boldyrev and Iranian Charge d'Affaires in the USSR Bahram Gasemi.

Received by Shevardnadze

LD041827 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1736 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, received today Mohammad Javad Larijani, representative and deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who has arrived in the Soviet Union. The Iranian side stressed the intention and desire of the Iranian leadership to develop good relations with the Soviet Union.

Eduard Shevardnadze said that the Soviet Union has always been in favor, and continues to be in favor of good-neighborly relations with Iran and of their development in a spirit of equality and mutual respect.

During the conversation, which took place in a frank [otkrovennyy] and businesslike atmosphere, questions concerning the present state of and the prospects for the development of Soviet-Iranian relations as well as a number of international and regional problems of mutual interest were discussed.

The Iranian representative was informed in detail of the new Soviet proposals directed at ensuring international security and peaceful interaction of states of the Asian-Pacific area, which were submitted in the speech on 28 July in Vladivostok by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the discussion of issues concerning the Iran-Iraq war the Soviet side reiterated its principled position in favor of the war's speediest possible cessation and of immediately transferring the Iran-Iraq conflict on to the path of peaceful political solution.

REPORT REBUTTS VOA ASSESSMENT OF DRA OFFENSIVE

PM301530 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 86 Second Edition p 3

[Own correspondent Major V. Svetikov report under the rubric "Facts Against Lies": "Fabrications and the Truth About the Fighting Around Ali Kheyl"]

[Text] Ali Kheyl, Kabul, Moscow -- "...According to information from the Islamic resistance forces, all recent attacks by Kabul forces on mujahidin bases and positions have been rebuffed; 25 mujahidin and at least 90 enemy soldiers were killed; 50 people were blown up by antipersonnel mines laid by the mujahidin in Ali Kheyl district, Paktia Province."

This recording of a VOA report was played back to me as soon as I returned to Kabul from Paktia Province. I had taken part in the Afghan forces' offensive mentioned in the report from the first to the last day. And I can say with utmost honesty: The VOA report is a lie from beginning to end.

This is what really happened. In mounting this operation the Afghan command pursued two aims: flushing out the bandit formations from the district which had been infiltrated from Pakistan and reinforcing the subunits stationed there.

Ali Kheyl is a Pushtun village right on the Pakistani border. A caravan route has passed through here from time immemorial. The bandits are trying to use it to secretly bring in weapons from Pakistan. The Afghan army unit which straddles the route is a thorn in their flesh. The bandits have mounted countless attacks against the servicemen of this unit.

Once, when the bandits outnumbered the Afghan servicemen there by three to one, they even succeeded in advancing as far as their positions and capturing an artillery battery. But even during that critical moment Colonel Aladzhan, who commanded the unit at the time, and the secretary of the PDPA district committee led the people into a counterattack. [paragraph continues]

It was an all-out, decisive attack and the dushmans did not hold out and fled. After that, one after another, all the dushman attempts ended in failure.

However, the strength of the unit was not sufficient to rout the gangs once and for all. According to KHAD (security service) information several large gangs numbering more than 5,000 cutthroats had entrenched themselves around Ali Kheyl. In view of this, the country's armed forces leadership decided to send reinforcements to the area. I saw the columns arriving and talked to many servicemen. They were united in their desire to block the dushman route into Afghanistan, to stop the brigandage and plunder perpetrated by the self-appointed "defenders of Islam."

It so happened that I was with the lead subunit and we were a long way ahead of the main forces. On our way to Ali Kheyl we came under fire only once and we suffered no losses. All the missiles exploded to the side of our column. It was impossible for the dushmans to attack us more often because in that valley, right up to Ali Kheyl itself, the inhabitants of many villages have organized themselves into self-defense detachments. The bandits have to give these villages a wide berth, so to speak.

During the 2 days that the troops stayed in Ali Kheyl the dushmans subjected them to fire five times. But even on this occasion the losses were minimal (one dead and eight wounded), because personnel took cover in time.

The main events occurred when the forces moved toward the border. It was here that the bandits had entrenched themselves. The vanguard subunit had advanced some 4 km from its positions when the dushmans opened artillery and machinegun fire. Several servicemen were wounded. At the commander's request artillery and the air force went into action. I saw the results of their work with my own eyes: The bandits (those who survived, of course) fled in the direction of Pakistan.

Nonetheless, at a number of places the insurgents tried to hold up the advance of the Afghan subunits with their fire. But the artillery immediately dealt with them. Reconnaissance troops supplied the precise coordinates of the targets. In one day alone the Afghan troops capture three ammunition dumps. I saw these mountains of weapons -- missiles, machine guns, rifles, and various other fire arms.

The operation ended with the dushmans completely flushed out of Ali Kheyl district. The losses incurred by the Afghan forces totaled only a few men. The figure cited by VOA had been exagerated by a factor of ten and more.

Now for the casualties caused by mines. It is true that the bandits concentrated their efforts on mine warfare. They literally "sowed" mines all over the valley. Soviet and Afghan sappers working together had quite a job on their hands to clear the ground of the lethal foreign explosive devices. Military hardware was also blown up as most of the mines were antitank mines. However, 2 servicemen were killed rather than the 50 reported by VOA. A number of servicemen were wounded.

Who needs these lies? Well, primarily the ringleaders of the dushman rabble. The generous handouts by their overseas patrons have to be earned. So it is they who concoct the unlikely stories. After all, the dushmans are not fighting for an idea, they are fighting for money.

Why are you killing your own people, I asked one of the captured dushmans.

They pay me 6,000 Afghani, if you pay me 8,000 I will fight the people in my own detachment.

Such is the "ideological fiber" of the "defenders of Islam."

These lies are also needed by the overseas organizers of the undeclared war. After all, only by these means is it possible to justify the continued interference in the affairs of a sovereign country.

And so both the dushmans and their patrons are trying to "gain victories," if not in the actual fighting against the revolution, then at least in VOA broadcasts. However, the lies of VOA, even if they are spread throughout the world, remain only lies.

AFGHAN REBLES SENTENCED TO DEATH IN ABSENTIA

LD032043 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by correspondents M. Leshchinskiy and B. Romanenko over video of Afghans being interviewed]

[Text] A trial in absentia of seven ringleaders of the largest counterrevolutionary bandit formations has been held in Kabul.

[video caption -- M. Leshchinskiy and B. Romanenko. Video shows assembly hall, large audience, television cameras at front, facing public, and three men sitting behind desk on a rostrum]

[Leshchinskiy] Yes, for the time being the trial has been in absentia. For the time being. The ringleaders, who have committed hundreds of crimes, are still managing to hide from the people's retribution, on the territory of Pakistan, and in mountainous border regions. But for a long time already the names of Ahmad Shah Masud, Mohammed Panah, Esmail, Malang, Jellaloddin, Sayd Mansur, and Fayid have been cursed by every honest Afghan. To them should be added the names of those western figures who call mercenary killers the genuine representatives of the Afghan people. They hold receptions in their honor at the highest state level; they hold different provocative hearings in parliaments, and generously pay for crimes the list of which alone takes up 20 volumes of criminal cases. [video shows Leshchinskiy, standing next to an Afghan, then still black and white photographs of ruined buildings and corpses. An exhibition has been set up in the vestibule of the building where a session of the special revolutionary court of the DRA is taking place. The exhibition, one could say, is a continuation of the act of indictment. There are photographs of the atrocities committed by the bandits here, and also examples of their weapons. Well, of course, witnesses of these atrocities were invited to the court hearing. [Leshchinskiy shown interviewing two Afghans]

[Unidentified Afghan in Dari, with Leshchinskiy's Russian translation superimposed] Ali Jan from Paktia Province said that he was a self-defense fighter in his village. Once, at night, bandits from Jellaloddin's group attacked his house. They shot his father, brother, and baby son. Ali Jan himself was left without a leg. Abdurauf from the Panjsher district, was a witness to atrocities committed by Ahmad Shah's band. Five schools were blown up on his orders while children were attending lessons. Apart from that, while bandits were firing at a rice field, he found that 20 villagers had been killed before his very eyes.

This trial in Kabul lasted for 4 days. All Afghans followed it. And on behalf of the entire population, sentence was passed on the seven bandit ringleaders: the death sentence.

GROWING INFLUENCE OF PACIFIC AREA VIEWED

LD032034 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1402 GMT 3 Aug 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] Hello Comrades! In the commentaries on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok, one frequently comes across remarks about a new offensive, a new peace offensive. Of course, these remarks have no right to exist. But nevertheless, the use of the word offensive in this metaphor, taken from the terminology of war, assumes confrontation: One side advances, the other side therefore defends itself, and perhaps prepares for a counterattack. Nevertheless, we are not planning to drive anyone into a corner and pin them against the wall, renounce their faith, or compel them to hang out the white flag. We propose a joint search for ways to secure peace and security and cooperation, this time in a large region of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. It is predicted that the center of human civilization will shift precisely there in the next century, and that Europe will start being treated with the condescending respect which people are taught to show to old folk, while the erstwhile grandeur of Europe will seem to those living in the 21st century, it is said, just as much of an anachronism as the grandeur of Rome, the glory of Greece and the might of Carthage now seem. It is possible that Europe will not permit this: Its intellectual and cultual potential is pretty big. But it must be admitted that if the huge human and natural potential of the Asiatic and Pacific ocean region is well managed, then the face of our civilization will alter considerably.

However, this may all develop further. It is clear today that peace and cooperation are needed here too, no less than in other regions. Addressing all the countries gravitating toward the ocean, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev proposed in Vladivostok that thought should be given to conducting a Pacific Ocean conference along the lines of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. We have just celebrated the 11th anniversary of this conference, with the assessment that progress is being made. Perhaps more slowly than one would wish, perhaps slower than necessary, but the Helsinki process is developing.

Let us recall how it started. To start with, the West listened to our summons with the same absent mien as, for instance, a Christian hearkens to the muezzin's call from a minaret. This, they said, is nothing to do with us; ours is a different belief, a belief in a Europe ending on the Elbe, and a belief in peace in Europe built on the foundation of the power and might of the West. And now? Now the west, too, says that Europe is that Atlantic to the Urals. Now many acknowledge the ideas of an all-European security as not just better, compared with the idea of two separate security blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact -- but as solely resonable.

So one should not be overly depressed that the initial responses to our idea of a Pacific Ocean conference were of a sceptical nature. This scepticism is the reaction of the ordinary to the unexpected boldness of something new. They say, for instance, that Asia is not Europe, that there were very heated disputes here before, too, and that passions are not dying down now, either. All the more reason to think together about peace and security on a regional scale. In this part of the world militarization is starting to gather dangerous speed.

JOINT VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC COOPERATION PRAISED

OW192053 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Dear Listeners: In Comrade Gorbachev's congratulatory message to Comrade Truong Chinh, as well as during the exchanges of views between the Soviet Party-government delegation and Vietnamese leaders, great appreciation was accorded to the relationship between our two parties and countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Our station observer writes: Economic cooperation is a prominent example of the productiveness of Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation, which began with the signing of the first treaty of 18 July 1955. In a statement at that time, President Ho Chi Minh said: We are confident that from now on, cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples will steadily expand and our friendship will become increasingly steadfast. Since then, this has been proven, year after year.

Comrade Le Duan wrote: For Vietnam's sake Soviet brothers have shed much blood and sweat. In each battle against the Chinese invaders in the past, as well as the present, in each enterprise, factory, or work site, or in any industrial, agricultural, cultural, or scientific installation, solidarity with the Soviet Union and its assistance have been vividly manifested.

Economic cooperation between our two countries has developed continuously and has become increasingly perfected and richer in form and content. Signing treaties of friendship and cooperation and formulating long-range programs for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation are important stages of that development. Today our two countries' relationships encompass all fields of economic development in Vietnam. The more than 200 Soviet-built enterprises are playing a key role in the energy, communications, transportation, construction, geology, machine building, and tea planting and processing sectors. The significance of the projects built with Soviet cooperation, such as Hanoi's machine tool no. 1, the Bim Son cement plant, the Mong Duong coal mine, and the Xuan Mai prefabricated concrete slab enterprises cannot be completely assessed.

In Vietnam's agricultural and forestry sectors, 9,000 Soviet tractors have been used. More than one-third of the arable land has been cultivated with those tractors. One hundred technical maintenance stations are available to ensure their operative conditions. One hundred and fifty such stations in all will be built according to an agreement reached by our two countries.

Thanks to Soviet cooperation, the marine products sector has become one of Vietnam's most developed sectors. With Soviet assistance the sector has been technically reequipped, and now produces engines and spare parts for trawlers. As a result, the sector fulfilled last year's plan targets 1 month ahead of schedule.

In Vung Tau, the beginning of the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil and gas venture heralds the formation of new industrial sectors for petrochemicals and an oil refinery. In dozens of joint Soviet-Vietnamese projects, an international emulation movement is being expanded in honor of the Sixth CPV Congress. Among the factories engaged in the movement is the Pha Lai thermoelectric factory which, when put into operation, will yield an amount of power equal to that now produced in the whole of northern Vietnam.

The south's power production will double with the completion of the Tri An hydroelectric plant. Three years from now, the general output of the tea processing plants, built with Soviet cooperation, will double. More tea processing plants will be built and existing ones will be renovated. One such plant was renovated recently, and its output has increased 30-fold.

Soviet Union has been greatly concerned with expanding Vietnam's communicatins and transportation sector. Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation has resulted in the formation of the Vietname civil aviation Service, completion of the construction on the Thang Long bridge, restoration of the Thong Nhat railway and renovation of the Hanoi Railway Communications Center. A foremost task is broadening Vietnam's harbors in order to increase its docking facilities. For example, after completion of the construction work being carried out at Haiphong harbor, it will be able to handle nearly 3 million tons of goods annually.

For three consecutive 5-year plans, the range of Soviet-Vietnamese economic cooperation in the next plan has doubled that of the previous one.

In implementing resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the Soviet state will continue to expand and strengthen the cooperative relations between our two countries. During the exchanges of views between the Soviet party-government delegation and Vietnamese leaders, a lot of attention was paid to joint work for economic cooperation development, and enhancing its quality and efficiency.

SRV'S PHAM VONG DONG PRAISES GORBACHEV SPEECH

LD041639 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Hanoi August 4 TASS -- "The Soviet Union's peaceful propoals contained in the speech of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, delivered in Vladivostok, are a large-scale programme which includes convincing and concrete initiatives on all major problems of Asia and the Pacific Ocean", member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Phan Van Dong, said in an interview to a TASS correspondent. "These proposals embody the goodwill of the Soviet Union, which is striving for durable peace in this part of the world, for ridding it of nuclear weapons, of confrontation, for the development of equal cooperation in the area", Pham Vong Dong said.

"The idea of including the Asian-Pacific region into a general process of the creation of an all-embracing system of international security attests to the consistency of the Soviet foreign policy, confirms a correct and convincing nature of the new proposals. The convocation of a Pacific conference with the participation of all countries of the region, a conference patterned on the Helsinki one, would be a most important milestone in the development of the situation in favour of the forces declaring for peace, friendship, cooperation and progress of all Asian and Pacific peoples. Vietnam is prepared to act jointly with the USSR toward achieving these noble goals", he said.

"The statement about a return of a part of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan has become a most important decision attesting to the sincerity of the Soviet Union's intentions, to its striving for the easing of tension in the region. This step deals a blow at slanderous allegations and falsifications by imperialist and reactionary propaganda directed against the USSR", Pham Vong Dong said.

ALIYEV GRANTS INTERVIEW TO BELGRADE PAPER

AU301219 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Jul 86 pp 3-4

[Text] Geydar Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who was the chief of the CPSU delegation to the 13th LCY Congress [25-28 June], received during his stay in Belgrade Risto Bajalski, editor of POLITIKA foreign affairs section, and replied to a few questions about the USSR internal development, the international situation, and Soviet-Yugoslav relations.

Question: The CPSU delegation is staying in Yugoslavia in connection with the 13th LCY Congress. What are your impressions about our country and about the work of the party congress?

Answer: Staying in your wonderful and hospitable country, we are glad to have felt the warmth of the hearts of Yugoslavia's toilers [trudbenik]. We have had fruitful talks with Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and with Branko Mikulic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and useful meetings with Sinan Hasani, Dimce Belovski, Stane Dolanc, and other Yugoslav leaders, in the course of which we exchanged views on questions of further cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, and the SFRY, on current international problems and other questions of common interest.

We found it interesting to visit the Ivo Lola Ribar plant, the Beko enterprise, the Mihailo Pupin Scientific Research Institute, and the Beogradjanka commercial center. Taking the opportunity, we conveyed the Soviet people's sincere brotherly greetings to the collectives of these enterprises and through them to all the workers of multinational Yugoslavia.

LCY Congress an Important Link

Learning about the successes of these enterprises, we have succeeded to a certain extent in gaining an impression of the achievements of the SFRY workers in socialist building. These results in the economic and cultural progress of the country are very significant. In a historically short period, Yugoslavia changed from being a backward country in the past into a developed industrial-agricultural state, the social structure of society has changed, and the activities of the toilers have increased in the course of the development of self-management.

This year is one that stands out in the life of many socialist countries. It is a year of the congresses of the Marxist-Leninist parties in power which is distinguished by a high political and working upsurge, the creative activity of the wide masses, and a critical approach to the results achieved. The congresses of the fraternal parties illustrate the objective truth: whatever the peculiarities of each socialist country, their economic level, and the historical and national traditions may be, these countries have always had common class interests.

The 13th LCY Congress was a significant event in the life of your country. Its delegates not only spoke proudly about the results achieved, but also drew attention to the shortcomings and the great possibilities that Yugoslav society possesses. To tell the truth, critically assessing reality in order to gain a clearer picture of ways of solving the problems that have matured -- this is in the tradition of the communists. I wish to underline that the Soviet people have always wished and wish success to the toilers of Yugoslavia, and they wish to see Yugoslavia as a united and flourishing country reliably following the road of socialist building.

Realigning in Everything

Question: In Yugoslavia, one follows with great interest how the Soviet Union is solving the tasks of speeding up the socioeconomic development of the country. What is the chief content of the CPSU activities in realizing the 27th Party Congress decisions?

Answer: Life makes ever new demands as regards the rate and quality of our movement along the road of socialist and communist building. The essence of this crucial time for the USSR may now be summed up in two words: sharp turn. The beginning of this turn was founded by the April (1985) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, which showed very clearly both the objective and the subjective reasons that the national economic development of the USSR had slowed down in the seventies despite the indisputable successes achieved in general. Initiated by the plenum, the concept of an acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country became the foundation of the strategic courses endorsed at the 27th Congress.

The realignment carried out by our party embraces all the spheres of social life. It is most closely linked with the change in atmosphere in the pace of life, with the people's attitude to work, and to the development of toilers' creativity.

The emphasis is on the intensification of the economy, accelerating scientific and technical progress, increasing the efficiency of the centralized leadership of the economy, improving planning in conjunction with the expansion of independence and responsibility of work collectives, enhancing organization and discipline, and a radical improvement of the style of work. Concrete and practical measures for realizing the decisions of the 27th Congress of our party were set at the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

The purpose of the changes in the economy consists in that the center of attention has been shifted from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from the results achieved at a given stage to the ultimate results, in a word: The purpose is to create a complete, efficient, and flexible system of management which will allow the wide possibilities of socialism to be realized more fully. It is only in this way that we may realize the tasks set by the 27th Congress: By the end of the century to almost double the national income and double production potential, while qualitatively changing it.

Of course, our main work still lies ahead of us. We shall have to make a great effort to realize the 27th Congress decisions. We have every resolve to bring the transformations that have started to conclusion, not being satisfied with half-way measures, and boldly rejecting what has not been justified and what hampers our development.

The greatest purpose of the speed-up is the improvement of all the areas of life of the Soviet people on the basis of a successful implementation of distribution according to work, which is the backbone of our social justice. Our party is taking resolute measures in the struggle against various negative occurrences in social life, against income that does not result from work, breaches of discipline, and drunkenness. At the same time, we comprehensively encourage the initiative of the toilers, and an honest and conscientious attitude to work. This line meets with the full approval and support of the people. Social dynamism, direction, and the creativity of the masses are on the increase. The human factor is being activated, and we are struggling to ensure that our overall socialist social sector works reliably, stably, and with good prospects, and that the advantages of socialism may be more fully demonstrated.

Speeding-Up Is a Complex Task

Question: The Soviet Union uses a wide range of metnods for speeding up its socioeconomic development. They include work being done openly in public, development of criticism and self-criticism, social control, and the expansion of the rights of work collectives. I know that you headed the commission for drafting the bill on labor collectives. How do you view the further development of democratic institutions in a socialist society?

Answer: We have considered an acceleration in the development a complex task from the very beginning. This is an acceleration along the economic line, an acceleration along the sociopolitical line, and a speeding-up of all the processes of the development of socialist democracy. The role, activities, and responsibility of every work collective, as a basic productive cell of society, should be increased precisely along these lines. The labor collectives law, adopted 3 years ago, plays an important role in this connection. The initiative of the people has increased considerably, socialist competition is spreading, the brigade system is developing, all forms of control over the activities of the administration are developing, and attention to the fulfillment of enterprise plans directed toward the development of the social sphere is growing. At the same time we see that there are still many reserves in the realization of this law. This was discussed a great deal at the 27th Party Congress.

In general, we treat the increased activities and initiatives by work collectives as a part of the deepening of socialist democracy, on the basis of the principles of democratic centralism. This principle, as is known, includes the development of local initiatives, work done openly in public, and the expansion of all the forms of social involvement by toilers. On the other hand, this principle offers an opportunity for a flexible harmonization of the general people's and general state interests, and the interests of all cells of society: economic, social, and others. This principle, as Lenin pointed out, not only does not contradict, but on the contrary contributes to the development of all forms of socialist federalism.

The implementation of the principles of socialist self-management by the people constitutes one of the most important elements in the development of the soviet state, in which power not only belongs to the people but is being implemented through wider and wider and daily participation of millions and millions of people.

The improvement of socialist democracy in our country is directed toward a growth of the role of the elected state organs, a development of the activities of social organizations and the working collectives, and the involvement of every adult citizen in the management of state and social affairs. The soul, the organizer, and the leader of this process is the communist party, which itself appears as the democratic self-managing organization of the workers class and the entire people.

Instead of Tension, Detente

Question: The situation in the world remains unstable; specifically, the tension between the USSR and the United States does not cease. The arms race is not being stopped, but the machinery for negotiations does exist, and a Soviet-American summit meeting will occur. Which, in your opinion, is the road to an improvement of the international situation?

Answer: The contemporary international situation in fact continues to cause considerable concern. But our country, not being taken in by the provocations of imperialism, persistently continues to strive for simple and clear agreements: instead of an arms race, its reduction; instead of a military confrontation, equal security for all countries; instead of tension, detente; instead of confrontation among states, a constructive dialogue, the establishment of trust and mutual understanding. Striving for this, the Soviet Union has come forward as an initiator of a radical and realistic program for freeing the world from nuclear arms by the end of this century. Our complex plan opens up the possibility of a full and complete liquidation of nuclear weapons in the whole world, which would be implemented under strict international control, just as the liquidation of chemical weapons, their reserves of them, and the industrial base for producing them. In this sense we believe that it would be useful to create nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe, including the Balkans, and transform the Mediterranean, this cradle of many civilizations, into a zone of reliable peace and cooperation.

The Warsaw Pact members states recently proposed a multidimensional program for reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe.

The 27th CPSU Congress has initiatied the idea of creating of a universal system of international security which would include all aspects: military, political, economic, and humanitarian. As was stressed in the political report by the CPSU Central Committee to the 27th Party Congress, security in international relations can only be general.

We proceed from the premise that a new political thinking, which is extremely necessary in our tense time, presupposes a new, qualitatively higher level of flexibility in foreign policy and in the readiness to strive for reasonable compromises with one's partners. This readiness, unfortunately, is often missing in the case of many political leaders of the West, especially the United States. How else could one explain the circumstance that the U.S. Administration sanctions and in all possible ways stimulates a continuation of nuclear tests despite the will of the people?

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has been doing and will continue to do all that is in its power so that the "Geneva spirit" can find its embodiment in concrete agreements. We will tirelessly continue to propose to the Untied States to reach an agreement about concrete measures for the reduction and then the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war. We will not lack good will. A convincing confirmation of this is the one-sided moratorium of the USSR on all nuclear tests which was extended by the Soviet leadership for the third time, to last until 6 August.

Reagan's administration, which has unfortunately embarked on the road of undermining the Geneva agreements, has so far made no gesture of good will, at least a symbolic one, in return. On the contrary, its efforts have been directed toward aggravating world tension.

The Significant Role of the Nonaligned Movement

The Soviet Union does not at all tend to observe the variety of international relations exclusively from the aspect of Soviet-American relations, although so much in the world depends on the state of these relations. Our view is that all countries, big and small, should take part in solving international problems actively and on an equal footing.

The Nonaligned Movement, in which Yugoslavia also plays a significant role, has been and has remained an important part of the peace forces and an influential element of world politics. The Soviet people welcome the growing antiwar activity of the nonaligned countries, their anticolonial and antiracist activity.

Imperialism is not only dangerous for the country where socialism has won for the first time. Everything in the world that is progressive is -- in one way or another -- an object of imperialist attacks. And it is in such policy exactly, and not in the notorious "two superpowers' rivalry" that the reason why the world is still in the field of dangerous tension lies. What is especially necessary under such conditions in order to halt the aggressive adventurist ambitions is the coaction of socialist and nonaligned countries and all progressive and realistically minded forces.

The Soviet Union is convinced that the significance of the countries that have freed themselves from colonialism and the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international affairs and in outlining the route along which the human civilization will continue to be constantly on the rise. Our country wishes success to the forthcoming eighth conference of the heads of state and government of nonaligned countries in Harare. We are convinced that socialist Yugoslavia will also make a constructive contribution to the success of the conference.

One can notice with satisfaction that the foreign political activity of the CPSU and the peace-loving initiatives of the USSR are met with a positive reaction in the SFRY. This has also been confirmed during the talks that the CPSU delegation held in Belgrade. The closeness of interests in the struggle for peace in socialism is a good foundation for further strengthening the cooperation of our parties and countries and for increasing their contribution to a great part of the struggle for peace and social progress.

Broad Field of Cooperation

Question: The Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation has been developing very successfully on the foundations that have endured the test of time. How do you see the prospects for that cooperation? What is your view of the nature of relations among socialist countries and of the development of socialism in the world in general?

Answer: Soviet-Yugoslav relations are primarily the friendly relations of brotherly peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. The practice of those relations also convincingly witness how the comprehensive connections and contacts between the CPSU and the LCY and the USSR and the SFRY in political, economic, cultural and other spheres are reliably strengthening and developing.

Soviet-Yugoslav relations have glorious historical traditions. The blood jointly shed for freedom and independence has strengthened the traditional friendship of our countries peoples. During our visit in Yugoslavia we saw how your country carefully cherishes the memory of the joint struggle against fascist occupiers and of the events of those heroic years when we marched shoulder to shoulder together, in victory.

This year, it is 45 years since fascist Germany attacked Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. Our country, which bore the main burden of World War II on its shoulders, well remembers and highly appreciates the fact that on the day when fascist units attacked the USSR, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia addressed the toilers of Yugoslavia and called upon them to express brotherly solidarity with the first country of socialism and to give full support to the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against the hateful occupiers.

Throughout the war, the liberation movement headed by the Communist Party of Yugoslavia represented an important part of the united antifascist forces. Soviet people will never forget the firmness and courage of the Yugoslav peoples, who made a great contribution to our joint victory.

During recent times, the fruitful relations between the USSR and the SFRY have been successfully and comprehensively developing, bringing noticeable and mutually beneficial results.

During his talks with Yugoslav party and state leaders -- comrades Veselin Djuranovic, Ali Sukrija, Milka Planinc, and Dimce Belovski -- Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev confirmed the consistent nature of the course of the CPSU and the Soviet state on expanding cooperation with Yugoslavia on the basis of the jointly accepted principles and agreements. Those meetings has a beneficial effect on the whole area of Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation.

The backbone of the rich Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation are the interparty connections, and it is planned to develop these. The results of our cooperation in the spheres of the economy, science, and culture are significant. Connections between republics, provinces, and towns of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia have been expanding. There is, of course a wide field for the mutual cooperation of our countries in the sphere of international politics.

Speaking about Soviet-Yugoslav connections that have been strengthening, we naturally also see the existing possibilities still not utilized. It is important to continue to foster the constant improvement of mutual understanding in our relations, so that nothing can hamper their successful development on the foundations of a good past and an even better future.

Nobody Has a Monopoly of Truth

The experience in the development of the world system of socialism indicates that the socialist system creates all the possibilities both for the reliable progress of society and for harmonious relations among countries. However, neither occurs unaided. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed art the 27th CPSU Congress, "one of the advantages of socialism is its ability to learn; to learn how to solve problems which life brings; to learn how to prevent crisis situations which our class adversary tries to create and to exploit; to learn how to oppose the attempts to stratify the socialist world, and to set some countries against others; to learn not to allow collisions of interests of the various socialist states, but to mutually harmonize them, and to find mutually acceptable solutions of even the most complicated problems."

What unites and what rallies the socialist countries is certainly the principal matter and is immensurable greater than what may divide them. The common aim of the communist parties of the fraternal countries is a fuller utilization of the opportunities and advantages of socialism, and improvement of socialist democracy in the name of the benefit of man and the benefit of the people. The entire economic, social, and spiritual progress is subordinated to these aims in socialist society.

The CPSU believes that a careful and considerate attitude to the experience of every socialist country and its creative application in practice are the great reserve of the socialist world. A benevolent attention for mutual views, a confrontation of opinion without prejudice, and active solidarity allow one to avoid disagreements that may impose harm on common interests. Of particular importance is comradely interest for mutual successes, an exact implementation of the obligations accepted, and a deep understanding of both national and common, internationalist interests in their organic interconnection.

The 27th CPSU Congress expressed the firm conviction that a variety of forms and methods is not a synonym for division, just as unity has nothing in common with the onesidedness of hierarchy, with the interference of some parties in the affairs of others, with anybody's striving for a monopoly of truth.

The countries of socialism, with full respect for the equality and mutual consideration of national interests, can and must invest efforts for a growing mutual understanding and drawing together. Our party has advocated and advocates principled, sincere, and open relations with all the socialist states, broad cooperation among work collectives, social organizations, and citizens, comradely exchange of views, and mutual enrichment through thoughts, ideas, and experience in socialist building.

This approach by the 27th CPSU Congress fully relates to Yugoslavia, too.

We are convinced that the comprehensive cooperation between the CPSU and the LCY, the USSR and the SFRY, will in the future, too, develop successfully in the interest of the peoples of our countries, in the name of peace and socialism. The CPSU delegation wishes the communists and all the toilers of Yugoslavia realization of all the plans conceived, implementation of the 13th LCY Congress decisions, and great success in the work for the benefit of peace and socialism.

DISCUSSION OF HUNGARIAN LIGHT INDUSTRY REFORMS

WA041010 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by A. Polekhin: "It Pays Off a Hundredfold"]

[Text] The reorganization of production on the basis of progressive achievements and worldwide experience is one of the ways to increase its effectiveness. A 30-percent increase in production and a sharp improvement in the quality of output have been achieved by the collectives at many light industry enterprises in the Hungarian People's Republic. Not only the methods and means of operation have changed in the labor collectives, but also the economic thought processes themselves. The experience of this reorganization is valuable capital in the complete improvement of the enterprises' activity.

"Don't you believe we had this increase in productivity?" Boldizsar asked in surprise. "We have achieved results like this in many of our weaving factories.

"But has it really been 30 percent everywhere?", I asked again dubiously.

"Not everywhere, but the difference is minimal!"

This exchange occurred during a conversation that I had with the director of Hungarotex Hungarian foreign-trade association, Gabor Boldizsar, at the exhibition of the Szeged hemp-spinning and weaving association, and it did not occur by accident. This was not the first time that we had discussed that important national-economic topic (this is the 3d year that the complete reorganization of enterprises in Hungary's light industry has been in progress), but the figures that were first mentioned by Gabor for the increase in labor productivity had surprised me. Growth like this, I assumed, is possible only if the enterprises have been completely remodeled and if the latest technological schemes are introduced there.

"You're not completely right," Boldizsar tried to convince me, after listening to all my arguments. "There are also other ways to increase the effectiveness of production. One of them -- complete reorganization -- is what we used."

Exactly what was that reorganization?

In the words of one of the leading specialists in the field of Hungarian light industry, that reorganization lies in the reinterpretation of the entire activity of the enterprises on the basis of the modern organization of labor, and the introduction of advanced methods in every operation and at every level -- from the worker and storeroom keeper to the engineer and the director. In this new and important matter, Hungarian enterprises took advantage of the experience of the Swiss Werner, AGIP, and other companies. Their specialists, jointly with their Hungarian associates, analyzed the work performed by the factories, shops, brigades, and individual workers with the aid of computers and well worked-out tests, and then gave recommendations for reorganizing production and training the specialists.

Wherein did they lie? For example, the question with raw materials. They studied in detail the entire process of raw-material acceptance, warehousing, transportation throughout the enterprise, and use in the preparation shops and in the basic production. They furnished precise instructions about what should and should not be done along this entire long path. Or take the dyeing of fabrics. After analyzing the situation, they recommended using a new dyeing recipe, that is, changing the technological process on the basis of the existing components.

And the recommendations were followed by training.

"When reorganization is being carried out, training moves into the foreground," Boldizsar said, "because it is necessary to change not only the organization, but also, to a certain degree, the technological scheme. It is necessary to change people's attitude itself toward their duties, and to break the firmly established stereotypes and habits. It is not everyone who can accept recommendations based on the experience of someone else whom you don't know."

"To whom were these recommendations given, and when?", I asked anxiously. "To everyone!", Gabor said tersely. "The workers at every level needed to reorganize their way of thinking."

The conflict situations that were described so sharply by my conversational partner told a lot. Yes, it is not everyone who is able to recognize that which was proposed by someone else, especially if it is not understandable. For example, is one really to believe that one can reduce to one second the amount of time that the spinning-machine operator spends to repair a broken thread? After all, that used to take four seconds. And is one really to believe that one can achieve an improvement in the quality of the fabric, while reducing the expenditure of raw materials? As Boldizsar told me, many people adamantly opposed the innovations being introduced. And although they were promised an increase in wages for their future successes and were also promised an improvement in their social and everyday living conditions, they left at their own request. True, those nonbelievers later returned, especially after the reorganization had begun to yield what were, in their view, unexpected results.

The success, as has been proven by time, has exceeded all expectations. The use of the concentrated world experience made it possible not only to achieve a sharp increase in productivity in the weaving and spinning enterprises, but also, to a still greater degree, to improve the quality of the output. Simultaneously there was a reduction by 3-4 percent in the expenditure of raw materials, and 8-10 percent in the expenditure of auxiliary means. Woolen fabrics produced by the Budapest factory, for example, prior to the reorganization, could find no buyers even in the most remote areas. But now they are very popular in many countries, including the United States. Similar high goals were achieved at five other similar enterprises.

"There is no need to close the discussion on these six enterprises," Gabor interposes. Such large-scale combines as Dunasilk, Budaprint, and the Szeged hemp-spinning and weaving association have carried out or are carrying out complete reorganization. "In your association, Istvan, so far as I know, complete reorganization has been introduced at several factories," Boldizsar says, speaking to Istvan Berte, general director of the Szeged Association.

"The results have been rather good," Berte replies. "Three years ago we began the reorganization on the recommendation of specialists and for many months we have felt its favorable influence: 30 percent is a considerable growth. It is very necessary for us -- our shipments to the USSR are constantly increasing..."

"I don't want to repeat myself," Boldizsar says, continuing the topic of discussion, "but I do want to mention one thing. In this 30 percent increase, only 10 percent is linked with the intensification of the operations. The remaining 20 percent was achieved by means of the reorganization of the entire system of administration of production and the improvement of the technological scheme. And although the expenditures for reorganization were rather large, including those made in currency, within nine months they paid for themselves by means of the increase in the competitiveness of the output and its popularity in markets outside the country. In addition, we received invaluable capital -- the experience of reorganization -- and we are eager to make that experience the property of our Soviet associates."

The idea expressed by Boldizsar bore within itself not only an informational charge. As often occurs in everyday work, we do not notice those pearls that we find, create, and obtain with such tremendous labor. We have had many such undertaking -- technical, technological, and organizational. If one could collect the best of them and introduce them into production in the appropriate branches, we would certainly be able within the foreseeable future to achieve both better quality and high labor productivity.

And that is how it should be, because complete reorganization is nothing else but the accumulatiaon of all the world's achievements in a particular branch or subbranch over a period of many years, and the constant supplementing and renovation of them. Why, then, shouldn't we think a bit too about introducing such comprehensive measures?

CORRESPONDENT PAYS VISIT TO GDANSK SHIPYARD

WA041212 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 Jun 86 p 5

[Article by SOVESTKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondent V. Ivanov, Warsaw-Moscow: "Arguments of Life: What We Talked About With Our Polish Comrades at Party Committees, at Plants, and in Newspaper Editorial Offices"]

[Text] In the winter of 1979, a little more than half a year before the events that cast Poland into the dangerous maelstrom of sociopolitical, and then the most acute economic crisis, I happened to visit the Gdansk Shipyard. The impressions from that trip have preserved in my memory an overcast December day with heavy leaden clouds hanging over the harbor, the deserted areas at the fitting-out berths that had been swept clean by the cold wind, and the disquieting flashes of electric welding in the dark depth of the hulls of the ships under construction.

I also remember a long, frank discussion at the shipyard's party committee. The topic of discussion was the alarming situation that had developed at the shipyard, the complicated contradictory moods among the workers, and the fact that among those that the shipyard (and not only at that shipyard!) there had been become apparent the greater and greater rate of activity of all kinds of people in the opposition.

"We assuage ourselves now with the fact that we know about those moods. We feel that we are in control of the situation," the people I spoke with said. "But behind these discussions we must not lose our political vigilance..."

Later on, as I read the alarming reports from Poland, I remembered that conversation again and again: the situation had developed in such a way that the worst fears had come true, and it had been necessary at an expensive price to pay for the errors that had been made and the political carelessness.

Today it is completely obvious that it was not by accident that the counterrevolution selected the seacoast, and primarily Gdansk, as one of the chief places where a "spontaneous movement of workers protest" could occur. Standing behind the events that broke out in mid-August 1980 at the shipyard was a carefully thought out plan that was aimed at using the fact that among the workers there had been an accumulation of dissatifaction because of the errors and blunders in the activity of the party and the people's authority, at provoking social disorders, and, on the crest of those disorders, extending a broad operation to destabilize the country's entire social and economic life. Up until 13 December 1981, when extraordinary measures were taken in the face of the threat of a counterrevolutionary coup, Gdansk remained one of the chief bulwarks of the antisocialist extremists.

One can understand the interest with which our delegation, which had arrived in Poland on the invitation of the Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic soon after the 27th CPSU Congress, awaited the meetings with that port city. We, of course, had learned from our Polish associates that the port city, today was calm, that the individual -- and increasingly less frequent -- hooligan tactics of the former Solidarity activists were not finding support, and that, during the four and half years that had passed since the day when a state of martial law was announced, major changes had occurred in people's moods and for the majority of Poles, the very thought of the return to the times of chaos and anarchy was unacceptable. But we wanted to get our own look at Gdansk, to walk along its streets, and to have a chat with its inhabitants -- in a word, to sense what the life and daily concerns of the city were.

Gdansk met us with sunny weather and a calm workaday atmosphere. On the day when we arrived at the V.I. Lenin Shipyard, a party conference was supposed to be taking place there. The PZRP was getting ready for its 10th Congress, and the communists at the shipyard were going to be discussing the draft of the PZPR program and the basic principles of the Central Committee that had been promulgated shortly before that for the 10th Party Congress, which principles contained a formulation of the vitally important problems of further socialist construction and a definition of its tasks and prospects.

The first secretary of the shipyard's party committee, Viktor Borcuch, speaking about the forthcoming conference, emphasized, "Your party's congress is of very great importance also for us Polish Communists. We followed its work very attentively and we learned a lot that is valuable for ourselves. Before today's conference there were meetings at the shop organizations, as well as individual chats, and many of our communists, speaking at social and other meetings, advised that it is necessary to take our example from our Soviet comrades, and to see how honestly, frankly, and boldly they have raised at their congress the most urgent problems of the country's economic and social development, and how critically they evaluated all their work..."

Among the people gathering at the party committee, one can immediately recognize familiar faces. My conversational partners the last meeting, recalling what had been experienced during the 500 alarming days of the crisis and the first, most difficult months after the introduction of matrial law in the country, spoke frankly about they difficulty they, as party activists, had in fulfilling their duties in a situation when the party had been subjected to the vicious attacks by the Solidarity extremists who had united with reactionaries of all kinds and when the most sophisticated attempts were being made to discredit the PZPR in the eyes of the workers. That was work on the front line, in the full sense of the term.

"We often talks about the party in a generalized way," Viktor Borcuch remarked. "But in everyday life the party is, first of all, specific communists, people with first names, last names, and an outward appearance, people whose actions are attentively followed every day by a large number of eyes."

Our conversational partners spoke in a restrained way about their work, which even today requires considerable efforts, self-control, persistence, a consideration of all the circumstances, and a large amount of tact, and they modestly evaluated what had been done and the changes that are occurring. Yes, the situation at the shipyard has been stabilized, but certain problems continue to exist and must be taken into consideration. It has been impossible to carry out all the intentions completely or within the established deadlines. But there exists sufficiently accurate and objective testimony to the positive shifts, and with every passing month more and more of that testimony has been accumulating.

Before the summer events of 1980, the party organization of the PZPR at the Gdansk Shipyard had 3000 members. Today there are 1900 shipbuilders in its ranks. They constitute the basic skeleton that it has been possible to preserve. They are the ones who did not leave the party during the period that was most complicated for it, and who have proved their devotion to its ideals. But at the present time an important tendency is gradually beginning to manifest itself, and it was proudly reported to us at the party committee last year, for the first time after a number of years, the size of the party organization remained at its previous level, and during the current year one has already noted a certain increase in the party ranks.

"As a matter of fact, we are going to hand over the party cards to new Communists at the conference today," the party committee secretary said.

Of course, these shifts are not yet at a very significant success. But it is important that they are occurring, and are a graphic confirmation of the growth and reinforcement of the party's authority. We might note that this tendency was mentioned to us not only in Gdansk, but also in other cities that we visited. At the V. I. Lenin Metallurgical Combine in Nowa Huta, First Secretary of the plant's PZPR committee, member of the party's Central Committee, Kazimierz Miniur, talking about the situation at the enterprise's party organization (which today continues to be the largest in number in the PZPR), emphasized , "We are especially pleased by the fact that the party is beginning to attract young people. As many as 80 percent of the people who have entered the party recently are young workers..."

These aspects in the discussions about today's situation in the party are not accidental. Among the many present-day concerns of the PZPR, a special place is occupied by the problems of reinforcing the contacts with the working class, with the workers, the involvement of young people in energetic social activity, and these tasks is being evaluated objectively and realistically by our Polish comrades.

"The crisis events," Kazimierz Miniur said, "showed the great political harm for the party and for its authority in society could be caused by the search for cheap applause in economic and social policy."

We were told about the broad system of consultative sessions on social questions which were introduced into social practice in recent years on the initiative of the PZPR, as a kind of political guarantee against voluntaristic actions. Practically speaking, not a single important decision is made today in the country without the preliminary ascertaining of the opininion of various social segments and groups. Last year (once again, after broad discussion and consultative sessions in worker collectives), the Workers and Peasants Inspectorate was created. This is a new social agency whose tasks include the supervision of the work performed by the enterprises, the services sphere, and the administrative agencies. Other steps are being taken to expand the direct participation of the workers and peasants and all the workers in the administration of the country, and to democratize all aspects of life. Active work is under way to increase the role of the people's Soviets...

The same attention and care are in evidence today in considering the problems of youth. Characterizing the party's present policy, our conversational partners remarked that the crisis affected the young generation in an especially sensitive way and at the present time one of the party's chief tasks is to create the necessary political and legal conditions for increasing the active participation of young people, and to use in working with young people those arguments and examples that can convince them of the party's rightness.

Even during our short visit, we had the opportunity to get many confirmations of the fact that this task is being perceived very seriously. In Wroclaw the editor in chief of the weekly SPRAWY I LUDZE, Julian Bartosz, invited us to a young people's political club.

"Today the students are trying a case against our newspaper there."

The session began, as usual, with the reading of the indictment. Then the floor was given to the procurator and the defending lawyer, to the public accusers... However, it was only at first that all of this seemed like a game. Very soon the passions got red-hot, and a hot discussion ensued about the content of the newspaper, the degree of responsiveness and depth with which it deals on its pages with the problems of life, and how it responds to the acute problems that are arising today. Essentially speaking, we were present at a book-reviewers conference among young people. True, it was one that was being conducted in an original form. Later on, Bartosz himself confirmed this by saying, "We have been given in this form an opportunity to speak frankly with young people about the problems that are of concern to them, to reply to their doubts, and, of course, to get for ourselves a better sense of what concerns are the most important ones in their minds."

Back in Moscow, after our trip to Poland, I happened to read a curious article that had recently been published in the weekly ZAGADNENIA I MATERIALY. It was called "Statistical Image of the Party in 1985: PUWP in Figures." I would like to cite several of the figures given in that article which confirm that the tendencies that we were told about in Gdansk, Wroclaw, and Nowa Huta, reflect an overall positive process.

Last year, 63,000 persons had been accepted as party members, whereas in 1984, only 35,100 had been accepted, and in 1983, only 17,000. Another statistic is interesting: among the persons accepted into the party last year, 45 percent were workers; 6.5 percent were peasants; and 47.2 percent were representatives of the intellectual class.

Something else is important. The act of acceptance into the party has become considerably stricter. The persons who are accepted into its ranks are those who have distinguished themselves by their active work, and who have demonstrated high self-interest and conscientiousness in public affairs. In this regard it is appropriate to quote the words of the First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, Wojciech Jaruzelski. "Our party is restoring its strengths," he said last summer. "The chief condition for the complete restoration of the workers' trust in our party is the preservation by it of its Marxist-Leninist nature, the succession of its general line and the rates of socialist reforms. We are speaking of the PUWP: it is still the same party, but it is also different."

During our meetings, chats, and frank discussions with the Polish Communists, we were convinced of the accuracy of that political evaluation.

Economic Issues Reviewed

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 24 Jun 86 p 3

[Article by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA special correspondent V. Ivanov, Warsaw-Moscow: "Arguments of Life: What We Talked About With Polish Comrades at Party Committees, Plants, and Editorial Offices of Newspapers"]

[Text] Continuation. For beginning, see issue of 22 June 1996.

During the 7 days that our delegation spent in Poland, we managed to visit various parts of the country. In Warsaw, Krakow, Wroclaw, Gdansk, or wherever we happened to be, the conversation invariably began with requests to discuss the work and decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

We were asked to acquaint our audience with what is being done today to achieve the practical realization of the new approaches to social and economic problems that were discussed at the congress, and with how the reorganization is being carried out. By the very nature of the questions we could sense that our Polish friends were following very attentively the work of the CPSU Congress and that they had not failed to notice a single aspect in the fundamental party documents that had been accepted by the congress.

In our turn, we wanted to learn more about today's life in Poland. The topics of the most vital interest in our discussions were probably the numerous concerns linked with thr economic reform being carried out in the republic's national economy.

"The way in which we succeed in coping with the economic difficulties," I was told by the deputy editor in chief of the TRIBUNA LUDU newspaper, Antoni Kruczkowski, "directly determines the rejuvenation of our entire social life. Under the present-day conditions, the economy is the chief argument. We began carrying out the reform at the moment that was not the best time to begin it, when, as a result of the mistakes in the economic policy of the 1970's and then the destructive actions of the opposition, the country's economy and market had been put into a state of complete disorganization. And our enemies were relying specifically upon the hope that we would be unable to make our way out of the economic devastation. That is why, as soon as we began to restore elementary order in the economy and simultaneously began to carry out the necessary changes in the organization and functioning of the national economy, the West immediately applied economic sanctions against us. But today we have justification for stating that the worst is already behind us..."

Actually, the changes in the country's economic status are noticeable even outwardly. Although ration cards still exist for a number of food products, such as meat and butter, they can be purchased freely in those stores at commercial prices. Manufactured commodities have reappeared on the store shelves. Of course, the supplies of them are not yet sufficient to satisfy all tastes, but the most necessary items are there, and in a sufficient choice. There are again large numbers of people in the famous Warsaw confectionery shops and cafes where, as used to be the case, you are offered a selection of delicacies that makes your eyes spin...

During the days when we were in Poland, there are a regular session of the Central Committee Politburo PZPR which evaluated the country's economic situation, analyzed the fulfillment of the tasks in the national economic plan which were planned for 1983-85, and discussed the recommendations for implementation of this year's plan. The overall conclusion is that, despite all the difficulties, the chief assignments in the field of material production have been successfully fulfilled and, in certain branches, have been surpassed. During the past three years the country's produced national income increased by 15.3 percent (economists, incidentally, had planned on guaranteeing an increase of 10.1-11.7 percent). There was an increase in the production in the basic branches of the national economy and a rise in labor productivity. And although, for the time being, the volume of the national income is 10 percent lower than it was in 1979, which year is taken as the reference point, nevertheless the results of economc activity allow one to say that the process of overcoming the crisis situations in the economy in continuing.

Discussing these important shifts in the Polish economy, many of the people with whom we spoke felt it necessary to emphasize that, to no small degree, they have been determined by the aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, thanks to which it has become possible, by overcoming the errors of the 1970's, to carry out the economic reorientation and to mollify the consequences of the excessive dependence of the Polish economy upon the capitalist countries. It must be noted that Western propaganda, in urging Poland to take that path, at one time applied considerable efforts to an attempt to cast a shadow on our economic relations, and to represent the situation as thoug the Soviet Union was forcing its partners to accept treaties that were known to be unequal. Unfortunately, some of the Polish workers, as was shown by the events of 1980-81, succumbed to these provocations and were not able to recognize immediately the true goals of the ill-intentioned plans.

The manager of the administrative bureau of the plant administration of the Gdansk Shipyard, Grigor Czernelewski, recalled in a chat that, shortly before the August events, there had been discussions among the shipbuilders to the effect that the Soviet representatives were excessively faultfinding when accepting ships. Obviously, all this lent itself to a definite subtext: this shows you what the relations between us actually are — in words the Soviet Union appears to be a friend, but in its economic ties it pursues only its own interests.

"At the same time our shipyard had received what seemed to many people at that time to be a profitalbe order for the construction of ferries for Sweden," Grigor said. "Well, we built them, but to this day have not been able to turn them over to representatives of the company."

Yes, life sometimes teaches lessons in this form too. But this episode, which the people at the enterprise now mention with a smile, nevertheless is very indicative in the sense that gradually, by referring to simple, everyday examples, people are becoming aware of the real factors, and are beginning to understand whose interests are served by casting doubts on the honesty of our relations. The years that have elapsed have graphically confirmed who are the enemies of people's Poland and who are its real friends.

At that same V. I. Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, as they showed us their enterprise, the workers in the plant administration repeatedly attracted our attention by saying, "We are building these ships for the Soviet Union, " "This refrigerator ship is also being built for you,""With this trawler we are beginning to build a new series of ships for your fishers," ... The results of this discussion about the close business contacts between the collective of shipbuilders and our country were summed up by First Secretary of the PUWP party committee, Viktor Borchkh.

"The major Soviet work orders," he said, "enable our shipyard, on a stable long-term basis, to plan and develop production, to strive for a high degree of specialization and quality, and to use the most recent achievements of scientific-technical progress."

Getting a bit ahead of myself, I might say that recently a report has come out of Poland, to the effect that at the V.I. Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk, the Soviet flag was raised on yet another ship, the Atlet-6, which is specially designed to serve floating drill rigs at sea. This is the 569th ship that was built by the Gdansk shipbuilders for the Soviet Union.

In the 5-year plan that has begun, the economic contacts and interaction between our countries will receive qualitatively new development, as has been predetermined by the Long-Term Program for the Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the USSR and the Polish People's Republic for the Period Until the Year 2000. The implementation of this document (economists attach very great importance to it) has been directed at giving the priority to the branches that are supplementing the economy of the two countries and achieving the maximum development of the interaction in the areas that reinforcement of the existing specialization and the formation of new specialization in the production of output for export; the joint resolution of the problems linked with the providing of the two countries with raw materials; and cooperation in the reinforcement of technical progress. Today this grogram is already being implemented, and in the course of its implementation new reserves and opportunities are being revealed. Recently, speaking at a press conference in Warsaw, first deputy chairman of the Plannnng Commission attached to the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, F.Kubiczek, atated that, as a result of an analysis that had been carried out jointly with the USSR to study the opportunities for the further expansion of economic ties in 1986-90, it was planned to increase the turnover between the two countries by 5 billion rubles.

Much has also been done in recent years to mobilize the country's internal resources. The carrying out of the economic reform, as was already mentioned, began in Poland under extremely unfavorable conditions, and it is only now, several years later, that one can evaluate the correctness and intelligence of that stage, which perceived at first as a rather risky experiment. The persons with whom we spoke recalled how many arguments and questions had been caused by the very terms "self-financing," "self-administration,"... But it is precisely the constructiveness of the reorganization -- and this today is recognized by everyone -- that has exerted the chief effect upon people's attitude toward the reform and that has guaranteed to a decisive degree the basic conditions for the rejuvenation of the economy.

"Our reform," we were told by our Polish comrades, "includes a large number of new mechanisms. We are placing our emphasis on the more active use of such regulators as prices, the providing of credit, and taxes. But, obviously, we are striving for a situation in which these regulators act in conformity with the principles of centralized planning and the socialist criteria that pertain to social justice when distributing the national income.

Our conversational partners did not conceal the fact that the implementation of the reform even now is being carried out with difficulty, and that they are encountering newer and newer problems that force them to analyze very carefully the pluses and minuses of the economic decisions being made, and sometimes to reject alternatives that have been previously accepted to search for other ways. One of these examples was given, when we were visiting Nowa Huta, by the first secretary of the plant's PZPR committee, Kazimierz Miniur.

At first, insufficient care had been taken to think out the questions of the interrelationships between the combine and the enterprises supplying the raw materials for the metallurgists. Under the new conditions, in which one of the chief emphasis is placed on the organization's being self-sustaining, and on its self-financing, the suppliers, naturally, have a self-interestedness in having the raw materials sold at higher prices. But that means that then there will also be an increase in the value of the metal that is produced by the combine. The mistake, of course has been corrected, and today they are part of the single production complex, but this example itself is indicative from the point of view of how complicated and long-term the practical implementation of the economic reform is.

In an interview with the POLITIKA weekly, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Planning Commission under the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, M. Gorywoda touched upon the causes of the slight drop in the rates of its introduction.

"The time has passed for the fundamental changes which reorganized the entire structure of our national economy," M. Gorywoda remarked. "At the present time we must work stubbornly to assure that the normative documents that were adopted within the framework of the reform become a law for the Polish economy. Unfortunately, this process is proceeding with a large amount of difficulty. It is especially disappointing that the economic levers are being introduced in most of the branches more slowly than had been assumed..."

This answer is typical of the frank and open policy that is being carried out by the PZPR Central Committee and the government. And this position, as we were convinced during our trip, is yielding very important fruit, primarily in the improvement of the entire social atmosphere, in reinforcing the trust placed by the workers in the PZPR, under whose guidance the entire process of renovation is being carried out.

PERSHING MISSILE WARHEAD BREAKS AT FRG BASE

LD030513 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Text] Vladimir Kondratyev, our correspondent in the FRG, reports: On 30 July, the nuclear warhead of a Pershing 1A missile in a combat position broke off because of a mistake by service personnel at an air base not far from the Bavarian town of Landesberg. This incident only came to light 2 days later. The FRG Ministry of Defense was obliged to confirm it, admittedly with the proviso that there was no danger. At the same time, the proviso was added for the soldiers, as if in a case of danger only they would suffer.

There is an obvious attempt here to belittle the significance of the accident, and to lead astray the public, which is expressing anxiety at the presence of U.S. missiles on FRG territory. There are about 100 Pershing 1A's in the country. These missiles, with a range of action of 750 km, are Bundeswehr armaments, but the United States implements control over them.

The Pershing incident is far from being the only one. Once, during maneuvers in Wechselberg, a tractor carrying such a missile caught fire. The missile blew up. It was sheer luck that there was no warhead on it at that moment. In autumn 1982, an accident also took place on a tractor near Karlsruhe. A Pershing blew up, damaging three cars, whose drivers perished. Fearing an explosion, the police evacuated a great number of people. Finally, this is what happened in January, 1985 in Heilbronn, with a Pershing-2. One of the mortars blew up on that occasion. Three U.S. soldiers died and several people were injured. Literally hundreds of meters away there was a nuclear warhead dump. In those cases too, statements were made about the allegedly nondangerous nature of the accidents. The accident at Landsberg is, again, an alarm signal. Millions of people who are resolutely demanding that lethal weapons be completely removed from the FRG understand this. That is the most reliable barrier against mistakes, everyone of which can be fatal.

SPD Member Urges Inquiry

LD042201 Moscow TASS in English 2148 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Bonn August 5 TASS -- Manfred Schmidt, a deputy to the West German Bundestag from the Social Democrat Party of Germany, demanded that the West German Government open an inquiry into the causes of the accident that occurred at a NATO military base in Bavaria July 30 and involved an American Pershing 1A missile.

In the opinion of the West German MP [as received], the accident comes as yet another proof of the fact that the American nuclear missiles stationed in West Germany pose a constant threat to the country's population.

Schmidt urged Bonn to remove from West Germany all nuclear Pershing missiles sited there and to prevent the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the country.

U.S. ENVOY 'INTERFERES' IN AUSTRIAN AFFAIRS

PM041159 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Aug 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent N. Novikov "Rejoinder": "Ambassador, Neutrality, and Missiles. About an Article in the Magazine PROFIL"]

[Text] Vienna -- Austrials frequently say: "Noblesse oblige." This applies particularly to diplomats. [paragraph continues]

Their actions, words (written or in speeches), allusions, and even reactions to statements by other figures are frequently of great significance. For they reflect not only their own private attitude but also that of the country they represent. This is why ambassadors' speeches and articles attract great attention.

Thus, an article by Ronald Lauder, U.S. ambassador to Austria, published in the latest issue of the magazine PROFIL (No 31 for 28 July), attracted great attention. To what problem is this article by the American representative devoted? To the need, so it turns out, for neutral Austria to acquire defense missiles.

Let us note in passing that the subject of the ambassasor's statements is not new. Immediately afterbeing appointed ambassador in Vienna and while still in Washington, R. Lauder granted an interview to the correspondent of the Austrian newspaper DIE PRESSE -- again on the subject of the need for Austria to acquire missiles. The great Einstein really was correct when he said that good new ideas are very rare. But perhaps it is not without reason that the ambassador keeps returning to one and the same thing.

Of course, R. Lauder's former sphere of activity exerts an influence on this way of thinking. Prior to this appointment he was U.S. deputy assistant defense secretary for European and NATO policy. But how now to reconcile the ambassador, neutral Austria, and nuclear missiles? The U.S. ambassador in a netural country -- and "recommendations" to purchase "missiles for defense"? From whom? Naturally the author makes it clear -- from the United States.

However, there is an obstacle in the way of implementing these schemes of the ambassador -- Austria's neutral status defined by parliamentary law. But the author of the article has a special opinion. He believes that Austria assumed an obligation to pursue a policy of permanent neturality in a complex situation, and it is now becoming increasingly difficult to observe "full neutrality. The ambassador alludes to the country's inevitable rejection of neturality.

But the terms of the State Law? They prohibit Austria from having weapons of this kind. The article's author does not deem it necessary to take into account the opinions of theo ther powers that signed the State Law -- the Soviet Union, Britain, and France. And the USSR's opinion on this is well-known: It advocates precise observance of this important international document, which has ensured Austria's independence and democratic development.

Ronald Lauder's article in the magazine PROFIL is an obvious attempt to interfere in Austria's internal affairs and a violation of its osvereignty.

BRITISH POLICY TOWARD SOUTH AFRICA EXAMINED

LD041032 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 3 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 3 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Sergey Kulik:

Although British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressed the wish that the meeting of leaders of seven Commonwealth countries that opened in London today pass in a tranquil atmosphere and produce reasonable results, all indications are that these wishes are not destined to come true. And the reason for that is the stand of Mrs Thatcher.

The three-day London meeting attended by the head of the British Government and leaders of India, Canada, Australia, Zimbabwe, Zambia and the Bahamas is called upon to consider the question of taking measures against the racist regime of South Africa.

However, long before the meeting opened a tranquil atmosphere for its deliberations was made impossible by the adamant stance of the British premier who, despite a virtually unanimous demand of the Commonwealth countries that strict sanctions be used aganist South Africa, refused to discuss even the idea of introducing them.

What "reasonable results" can the meeting in the British capital produce if even today, after the recent mountainous fiasco of Sir Geoffery Howe, the British foreign secretary, in Pretoria, Mrs Thatcher did not arrive at the conclusion that it is impossible to negotiate with the head of the South African regime Pieter Botha: It is possible to talk to him only from the position of strength?

Meanwhile, officials in the British capital keep repeating the phrase that came from Washington: "It should be our policy to build in South Africa, not to bring down." The Tory cabinet interpreted this remark by President Reagan as an invitation to act -- to try and hinder the effective work of the London meeting and a drag out the time in a bid to save the apartheid regime.

The question of introducing comprehensive international sanctions against South Africa has been on the order of the day for a full quarter of a century now. The United Nations and the Organization of African Unity carried out computer studies of the possible options of such a move and detected the points "where it will hurt most." Predicted losses -- in the billions of dollars -- that South Africa would suffer in the event of the termination of export/import operations with its main trading partners in the West.

However, guided by the "delaying tactics", the British Government again proposes to "calculate" and "coordinate" something.

Arguing that the use of a trade embargo against the white minority regime in South Africa is "immoral", Mrs Thatcher, unwilling to take all the "blame" upon herself, insists that the decision concerning the sactions cannot be take until the European Economic Community and the U.S. Administration considered their possible options before the end of September.

It is also proposed to wait till the conference of all Commonwealth countries planned for next autumn.

Hopes are pinned on "President Reagan's envoy" who will go to Pretoria within the framework of Washington's policy of "constructive engagement" to try (yet another time) to persuade the racists to "improve" apartheid.

And finally, the latest soap bubble of the British diplomacy let out in London in order to create the semblance right on the eve of the meeting, of the ability of the conservative government to solve the South African problem "its own way".

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH reported that Margaret Thatcher would hold talks with Pieter Botha in Lisbon shortly.

Of course, if the head of the British Government threatened the president of the racist-ruled Republic that Britain might withdraw its capital investments which stand close to 14 billion dollars or end trade with South Africa (its annual turnover is valued at 1.5 billion dollars) such a meeting would indeed have the necessary effect.

However, Botha knows from London press reports that the ultimate measure which the British premier is prepared to use is the reduction of the import of South African fruit, wine and coins for coin collectors. This is a patent case of what the saying describes as "shooting bird shot at an elephant."

TURKISH TRADE COOPERATION TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD291433 Moscow TASS in English 1359 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS -- Matters aimed at further developing trade and economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Turkey were discussed at talks held here today between Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin, Turkish Minister of Finance and Customs, Boris Aristov, Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR, and Konstantin Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations.

During the meetings the sides reaffirmed their striving to broaden Soviet-Turkish business contacts on an equal and mutually beneficial basis.

Forms of bilateral economic relations are diverse ranging from reciprocal trade, the volume of which amounted to 58.3 million roubles over the first three months of this year, to joint construction of facilities in various branches of the economy.

Quite a number of economic projects have been implemented or are in the stage of implementation resultant of the two countries' cooperation. These include, for example, the Orhaneli thermal power station fired by lignites, the Seitomer-Seidisehir power transmission lines, an aluminum plant in the area of Seidisehir, and chemical plants in Mersin and Bandirma.

Joint work is now under way to increase the capacity of the oil processing plant in Izmir up to ten million tons of oil a year.

The Iskenderun metallurgical complex which has been built as a result of the two countries' cooperation operates successfully and now accounts for more than 20 per cent of the entire amount of cast iron produced in Turkey, for 18 per cent of the steel, and 21 per cent of the rolled stock.

The two countries' economic cooperation is characterised by dynamism: the realisation of a number of projects is now in full progress, and work is being started to build new facilities in various branches of the economy.

During the talks between Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey, it was pointed out, in particular, that successful implementation of the provisions of the current long-term programme for the development of economic, trade, scientific technical cooperation between the USSR and Turkey and of the long-term agreements on the delivery of natural gas and electric power from the USSR to Turkey would contribute to further raising the general level of Soviet-Turkish business contacts and to satisfying the economic needs of the two countries.

GERASIMOV CONFIRMS CONSULAR TALKS WITH ISRAEL

LD041353 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1338 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow, 4 Aug (TASS) -- At a briefing held here today in the press center of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for Soviet and foreign journalists, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Department of Information of USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in answer to questions, announced forthcoming contacts between the consular services of the USSR and Israel. The contacts concern purely consular issues and they have no political nature, he noted.

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stressed that the Soviet Union's position in regard to Israel remains unchanged.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH YAR, ALGERIA

LD291332 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 29 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 29 TASS - TASS economic department reports: -- A contract worth tens of millions of rubles has been signed between the Soviet foreign trade association Tyazhpromexport and Algerian Sider. Under the contract, Soviet organizations will build on turn-key terms the first stage of production shops to produce spares at the Al-Hajar metallurgical complex. With this in view, necessary materials and equipment will be delivered from the USSR to Algeria and corresponding specialists will be dispatched.

The Al-Hajar metallurgical complex is one of the biggest projects of Soviet-Algerian economic cooperation. With the assistance of Soviet organizations facilities included in the second stage of the complex were built, specifically, a steel melting shop with a capacity of up to 1.8 million tons a year, a furnace with a capacity of 2,000 cubic metres, two coke-oven batteries, a wire-producing shop with a capacity of 540,000 tons a year and others.

The USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations reports that the work of the complex permits to meet by 50 per cent Algeria 's demand in metal, including for the oil and gas industry which is the leading industry of the country, for housing and industrial construction and for other branches.

The oil industry of the Syrian Arab Republic created with economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union is developing. Since the beginning of oil extraction there, eight oil fields have been put into operation and over 125 million tons of oil extracted. Oil revenues account for a major share of currency revenues necessary for the development of Syria's economy.

Soviet organizations help Syria with the design work, [words indistinct] operations, and the organization of oil field. They deliver to Syria drilling equipment and spares to it and send experienced specialists there.

Agriculture is an important sphere of cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic. The agricultural enterprise Sardud was created there with Soviet assistance. Within the framework of the project 1,100 hectares of land were prepared for agriculture development, some 40 kilometres of irrigation canals with discharge-regulating structures were built and 20 artesian wells were drilled.

Farm machinery was delivered which accounts for two thirds of the aggregate machine fleet of the agricultural enterprise. The yield on the Sardud lands sown to grains and cotton is three times greater than the average yield in the country.

The Soviet foreign trade association "Selkhozpromexport" signed recently another contract for the delivery to the Yemen Arab Republic of spares for the machinery used in Sardud.

EGYPTIANS INCREASINGLY CONFIDENT ABOUT FUTURE

PM301016 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Not only the Egyptian people but the entire Arab world celebrate Revolution Day on 23 July, the national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt. Having set the country on the path of independent development, the July Revolution marked the beginning of a new era in Egypt's life and gave a powerful boost to the national liberation movement of other peoples in the East and in Africa.

On that summer day of 1952 patriotically inclined military personnel from the "Free Officers" organization liquidated the hated monarchy. Soon afterwards Egypt was proclaimed a republic. The July revolution was simultaneously anti-imperialist and antifeudal. Most of Egypt's revolutionary path is inseparably linked with the name of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir, remarkable son of the Egyptian people.

From the very first days following the birth of the young republic, the Soviet Union supported its people who had taken the path of independent development. Entire economic sectors were created and dozens of most important national economic projects were constructd in the country with help from the USSR, including the Helwan metallurgical combine and an aluminum production combine. The Aswan hydroelectric complex is rightfully called a symbol of Egyptian-Soviet friendship.

The leadership which came to power following al-Nasir's death deviated from the course proclaimed by him. As a result, the separate Camp David deal with Israel, concluded with U.S. mediation, led to a split in the Arab world and the galvanization of U.S. militarists in the region. The "open door" policy virtually interred the course of socioeconomic transformations launchd by the 1952 revolution. During the 10 years of "open door" the foreign trade deficit rose from 83 million to a 4 billion Egyptian pounds.

The present Egyptian leadership has encountered complex problems. The country is the process of difficult changes. But confidence is growing among Egyptians that the problems facing them can be solved. The history of that country shows that solidarity with the peoples of other Arab states and the strengthenin of ties with Egypt's tested friends guarantee success in the cause of overcoming the difficulties.

PRAVDA ON 'FAILURE' OF HOWE S. AFRICA MISSION

PM311505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Jul 86 First Edition p 5

[S. Demidov commentary on REUTER report under the rubric "Following a Telegram": "Empty Baggage"]

[Text] Johannesburg, 30 Jul (REUTER) -- The "peacemaking mission" to South Africa by British Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary G. Howe has ended.

[Demidov] The high-ranking envoy of the Tory government returned to London, as expected, with empty political baggage. He could not "persuade" the Pretoria racists to make any compromises at all. South African President P. Botha rejected out of hand the request from the EEC (G. Howe represented it in South Africa, in addition to everything else) to lift the ban on the African National Congress (ANC) and release one of that organization's leaders -- N. Mandela.

The failure of the Foreign Office head's "mission" was programmed in advance. On the question of apartheid M. Thatcher's cabinet fully shares the viewpoint of the U.S. Administration, which was recently reaffirmed by President R. Reagan. In a word, this view is that it is necessary to cooperate with the criminal regime, not to try to wipe this shameful stain off the face of the earth.

In exchange for this "cooperation," people in the White House and White Hall believe, it is possible to call Pretoria to a semblance of order. Offical Washington and London would like to represent themselves, in the eyes of the world, as the "pacifiers" of the South African racists, exerting a "beneficial influence" on them. Illusory hopes. G. Howe's diplomatic "safari" showed that the South African rulers, quite simply, ostentatiously ignored the "advice" of their western patrons.

However, on the banks of the Potomac and of the Thames there is no thought of drawing any conclsuions from this "lesson." Howe, for instance, optimistically stated that in spite of everything, he will not stop his "peacemaking efforts" at least until the end of September. He refused to tell journalists whether Britain intends to promote the international isolation of South Africa. Without intending to, Howe thereby seconded the words of N. Mandela, who assessed his South Africa trip as an attempt by the British Government to gain time and avoid imposing tough sanctions on Pretoria.

In the British and U.S. corridors of power, they are continuing as if nothing had happened, to turn a deaf ear to the demands of their own countries' democratic forces to completely break off ties with Pretoria. They intend to continue to walk in step with the racists.

BELKOV NOTES U.S., UK CONNIVANCE WITH RSA

MB281255 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1830 GMT 27 Jul 86

[Andre Belkov commentary]

[Text] the struggle to liberate South Africa is growing by leaps and bounds every minute. Thousands of people have been massacred by the South African Government, while thousands of others have been detained.

There are many instances where South African troops have clashed with the cadres of the African National Congress. South Africa's domestic policies, coupled with its frequent attacks on neighboring countries such as Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe, show clearly that South Africa is determined to unleash bloodshed in this region.

Thus, an international boycott of South Africa in diplomatic and trade sectors could force South African leaders to rethink their position in regard to solving the South African problem by peaceful means via dialogue with different leaders. Therefore, the U.S. and British Governments' refusal to honor this call by the international community makes these two countries South Africa's best friends, accomplices in the bloodshed occurring in the region.

We need to support South Africa and not scold it, says the President of the United States. These remarks show that Western leaders are concerned about South African events, for it is a country whose strategic importance affects not only sub-Saharan Africa but the continent as a whole. The leader of the U.S. Government makes it plain that they support South Africa because of strategic economic benefits derived from South Africa, especially mineral resources, -- South African ores of great importance in manufacturing war weapons.

The South African position is quite urgent and precarious. The international boycott of South Africa is demanded by neighbors of South Africa: the whole of Africa, and the Nonaligned Movement. In addition, there is an accelerated growth of organizations in the international community prepared to assist freedom fighters in South Africa. England is not sitting comfortably these days, because the Commonwealth might collapse over Mrs Thatcher's government's refusal to impose economic sanctions against South Africa.

The American Administration is always having disputes with the U.S. Congress over the sanctions issue. Reagan's speech urging no boycott of South Africa came just when Congress had prepared a 2-pronged sanctions approach. Reagan's speech did not accomplish what he intended. The usual communist bogey man in the speech did not attract anyone's attention. U.S. Congressional delegates are concerned, since they have to abide by the wishes of their constituencies, the majority of whom want a boycott against South Africa without delay. This sentiment is especially strong among Black Americans.

This week, the U.S. secretary of state, Shultz, as well as the U.S. President himself, addressed the introduction of mild economic sanctions against South Africa but urged that the outcome of British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to South Africa end before any action is taken. Washington is stalling to protect its trade ties with South Africa. However, it is quite clear that both the U.S. and the U.K. will eventually be forced to accept international resolutions on this matter. That is why they are trying to hoodwink the world, urging ineffectual sanctions against nonstrategic sector, a plan that will not harm the Pretoria regime. They want to continue aiding the insanity of the South African Government.

ORTEGA ADDRESSES UN SESSION ON U.S. INTERVENTION

PM040855 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Aug 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Vasilyev report: "Just Cause"]

[Text] New York, 31 Jul -- President D. Ortega of Nicaragua spoke at an UN Security Council session at which the question of U.S. interventionist actions is on the agenda.

International law, the Nicaraguan president stated, guarantees every state, regardless of its size and geographical location, the opportunity to choose its own economic, social, and political system, and any interference from outside, especially armed intervention, is impermissible. Without adherence to this fundamental provision of international law, justice cannot be counted on. The prime task of the Security Council is to ensure that international law is binding on everyone and that the decisions of the International Court are strictly adhered to.

The UN International Court in The Hague found that U.S. policy with regard to Nicaragua is contrary to elementary legal norms and to that country's commitments, made to the United Nations, not to use force against other states.

The court rejected the clumsy U.S. attempts to represent Nicaragua as the "aggressor," presenting a threat in the face of which the United States and a number of other states are supposedly forced to use their right to "collective self-defense."

The U.S. actions against Nicaragua, the speaker went on, pursue the goal of overthrowing the revolutionary regime in that country and putting an end to its independence and sovereignty. There have been 31,920 Nicaraguan deaths in the cruel war being waged by the United States against the Sandinst people's state. More than $2 billion has already been spent by the American authorities on this war against the Nicaraguan people. But even that sum, in the U.S. Administration's opinion, is not enough. Recently, under its pressure, the U.S. House of Representatives voted to allocate another $100 million in "aid" to the "contras." The session was also addressed by the representatives of Cuba, India, the Ukrainian SSR, Syria, Czechoslovakia, and Vietnam, who supported the rightful cause and just struggle of the heroic people of Nicaragua.

A long speech was also delivered by V. Walters, U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations. In general, it is clear from his speech that the Unied States does not intend to fulfill the decisions of the International Court in The Hague.

Comments on U.S. Visit

LD040555 Moscow TASS in English 0547 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Managua August 4 TASS -- The Reagan administration's use of the right of veto to torpedo a UN Security Council resolution calling for an immediate end to U.S. aggression against Nicaragua has exposed Washington once again as a violator of international law, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said here.

He was speaking to newsmen after coming back home from the United States where he had attended an emergency meeting of the Security Council called at his country's request over U.S. refusal to comply with a ruling by the International Court of Justice in The Hague.

The Nicaraguan Government's just demands had found support among the UN member-nations, Daniel Ortega said. The Nicaraguan delegation, he said, had made new proposals for normalizing relations with the United States and settling the Central American crisis by peaceful means. It had thereby taken another step to a long-awaited peace in the region, which the Nicaraguan Government had been pressing for long.

The Nicaraguan delegation's meeting with U.S. poltiicians, public figures and religious workers, Daniel Ortega said, had made it clear that broad sections of the American people disagreed with plans for direct U.S. armed intervention in Nicaragua.

Many U.S. politicians, for example Jesse Jackson, wanted to avoid "another Vietnam" in Central America and had expressed readiness to undertake efforts to make that certain, the Nicaraguan president said.

EUROPEANS' DEATHS IN NICARAGUA BLAMED ON U.S.

LD312227 Moscow TASS in English 1626 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Text] Moscow July 31 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Aleksey Grigoryev writes:

Firing from an ambush on a route in Jinotega Department on July 28, Somoza men killed three West European internationalists who were helping the Nicaraguan people implement its social and economic projects. These criminal shots evoked anger of the Nicaraguan people. In its statement of protest, the Nicaraguan Government blamed the death of West European citizens on the U.S. Administration which has made contras an instrument in the implementation of its policy of state terrorism.

The crime caused indignation in countries of which the fallen internationalists were citizens. The Reagan administration whose support encouraged contras to intensify the terror is to blame for the death of citizen of the FRG Communist Bernard Erich Kalberstein, says a statement of the board of the German Communist Party. All who financed contras are accomplices in the criminal act against member of international teams in Nicaragua, says a statement by the Social Democratic Party of Germany. Those who are described in the West as "fighters for freedom and democracy" are really a gang of hired murderers financed by the United States, said prominent leader of the Social Democratic group in the FRG Bundestag Karsten Voigt.

Internationalists helping the Nicaraguan people build new life have become target for the remaining Somoza men, the Parisian newspaper "LE MATIN" writes in an article in tribute to the memory of the 25-year-old Joel Feox who also fell victim to terrorists.

And what about official Washington? When asked by journalists to comment on tragic news from Nicaragua, State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said cynically that foreign workers are settled by the Sandinist authorities in the zone of hostilities and that, therefore, the Nicaraguan Government bears the responsibility for the damage to those people. United States ambassador to the United Nations Vernon Walters was not mincing words either. He said: Nicaragua will continue to be torn by strife unless and until there is genuine reconciliation between Sandinistas and rebels who are described as contras. By the way, he had been over many years one of the leaders of the CIA which, as is known, is masterminding the entire criminal activity of the contras. The reconciliation about which Mr Walters talks is impossible as reconciliation between his cynicism and the grief of French woman Bernadette Feox, the mother of the youth, a member of the international team, who was killed. "We are fed information concocted at the bid of the USA," she said. "We are told lies. Nicaragua means the struggle for culture, for help, for education, for prosperity of the people. It must be declared loudly: No more killings in Nicaragua."

MDP DOCUMENT ON UNITY DENOUNCES 'DICTATORSHIP'

PY020358 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 26 Jul 86

["Text" of document issued by the Popular Democratic Movement national board in Santiago on 17 July]

[Text"] Once again the Chilean people have displayed their unyielding will to get rid of the dictatorship as soon as possible. The national strike on 2 and 3 July was the broadest and most massive anti-government demonstration held since 1983. The extraordinary success of this strike marked by the fact that it was nationwide and by the active participation of the middle class, professionals, merchants, teamsters and transport-related workers, as well as of students, shantytown residents and workers at large, has confirmed the considerable representativity and rallying power of the National Civic Assembly [ANC]. It has strengthened the social unity that this organization has been able to muster for a joint and simultaneous struggle against the dictatorship to attain democracy and fulfill Chile's demand.

We would like to convey our greetings to the leaders of the ANC and reiterate our staunch solidarity for them in the face of the harassment to which the regime is subjecting them.

To Chile's call for democracy, the dictatorship has reacted by unleashing a savage repression and terror. Savagery has reached new heights with the torching of two Chilean youngsters by a military patrol, the faces of its members painted to camouflage the cowardice of a war that Armed Forces Captain General Pinochet has alone declared on the Chilean people.

No less serious than this event is the impressive campaign of lies and deliberate distortions of information on the outcome of the strike that the most high-ranking members of the regime have been implementing with the help of the pro-government press and television, a subservient accomplice to all these atrocities.

The Armed Forces in general and the Army in particular have been operating as occupation forces in their own country and have allowed themselves to be debased thus widening the chasm between themselves and the people, jeopardizing even further their future as an institution.

The tyrant's daring is boundless and he is getting worse in his desperation prompted by the growing isolation and questioning of his actions. Seeking to curb the flight of his supporters and breach the deep cracks in his military foundation, Pinochet has told the Armed Forces and the country in general that he plans to remain in power until 1997, thus violating even the so-called laws of the regime. Pinochet's formal announcement that he plans to remain in power until the year 2000, thus plunging the Armed Forces into a confrontation with the Chilean people, is extremely serious. Undoubtedly the crisis the country is experiencing will get worse.

Right now Chile is facing a dilemma that is crucial for its future. In order to save Chile from the fratricidal holocaust toward which Pinochet's stubbornness is dragging the country, the opposition forces must overcome their differences and unite in the quest for Pinochet's immediate resignation. The social unity obtained by the ANC must be strengthened and broadened and the harassed ANC leaders must be protected and supported.

Furthermore it is necessary to substantially enhance the political agreement among all opposition forces to unite wills around a single political proposal for a solution to the crisis.

The permanent and everincreasing social mobilization must also be expanded and stimulated.

It is a fact that the MDP [Popular Democratic Movement], the Democratic Alliance [AD] and other opposition forces have agreed on significant issues. These agreements are based on the general conviction that Pinochet is the main obstacle on the path toward a less costly political solution as far as the people are concerned, and that it is necessary to arrive swiftly at the fullest possible exercise of popular sovereignty so as to decide the best institutional approach to transition.

Now that there is agreement on such important subjects, Chile is asking itself: why then, cannot the opposition forces without any exceptions, get together to submit a single political proposal to overcome the crisis that has been worsened by Pinochet and the brutal repression that has been unleashed?

We have already submitted a political proposal that a variety of political and social sectors have described as serious, generous, and flexible. This proposal's objective is to bring the opposition forces together to arrive at an agreement as soon as possible.

We point out that to act in keeping with the seriousness of the situation and to answer the call of the ANC, we have on our side the moral authority stemming from the broad support that the people of Chile have extended to this organization. The quest for an agreement among the opposition parties must be firmly encouraged.

We are prepared to a swiftly move toward an agreement on the kind of government Chile must have in the future and on the guidelines for the democratic institutional system that we must together submit for the people's sovereign approval.

We are prepared to seek an agreement on the basic guidelines, and on programmatic, economic and social aspects on which the future democracy must be based, and on the actions that the emergency or provisional government that will succeed the dictatorial regime should undertake.

We must unite even more and reach a firm and loyal agreement among all opposition forces in order to provide the social mobilization with a single, simple and specific objective, and to immediately establish the bases for a feasible and solid future democracy.

A simple political agreement, however, is not enough. It is urgent and essential to maintain the offensive through social mobilization firmly pursuing the objective of making it impossible for the regime to rule the country. This must be accomplished by decisively encouraging civil disobedience, self-defense from the savagery of the regime, and the process of successive and expanding strikes.

New initiatives must be developed aimed at united and nationwide mobilization in the quest for the fulfillment of Chile's demand, to display support for the ANC, and to oppose savage repression. The mobilization of each and every social sector must be enhanced more and more every day, improving organization and increasing the efforts aimed at staging more widespread national stoppages as soon as possible.

We are aware that difficult times are coming. It is up to us and the other opposition forces to overcome the remaining obstacles and to realize that this is not the time to play into Pinochet's hands by stubbornly promoting exclusionist approaches or by uselessly seeking to impose the kind of subordination that no one can rightly demand or accept.

All we want is to alleviate the suffering of our people who want our unity. Let us all agree once and for all to speed up the downfall of the regime. The Armed Forces and the police have the serious responsibility of reacting positively and promptly to the Chilean people's demand for democracy. Otherwise they will be heading irreversibly toward a fratricidal confrontation with their own people merely to satisfy Pinochet's egotistical desire to stay in power forever.

We call upon the Armed Forces and the police to cease their blind opposition of their people's struggle for freedom. We call upon them to stop shooting at their people and to not resort to the ignominous and brutal repression that Pinochet illegally compels them to carry out, to the point that some of their members have committed the atrocity of burning young Chileans who were merely asking for freedom and for a future of peace and well-being.

We are honestly and deeply convinced of the moral value of a recent statement that the Chilean bishops made, and we promise to do our best to use the multifaceted strength of a people on the move in order to stop the violence that Pinochet's stubbornness has unleashed in Chile.

We want to hail the courage of our people who, despite all the atrocities and repression, have once again given an overwhelming display of will, freedom-seeking drive, and democratic convictions. We pay homage to those who fell and convey our sorrow and solidarity to their bereaved relatives who mourn the irreplaceable loss.

In conclusion, we call on all Chileans for utmost solidarity, generosity, and dedication to the case of democracy through a tireless struggle for freedom and we ask them to help us pave the road to a future of democracy, justice and peace.

CREATION OF CHILE'S 5 APRIL BRIGADES ANNOUNCED

PY020259 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2000 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] The 5 April Brigades [destacamentos populares, 5 de Abril, DP-5 Abril] have just been organized for the purpose of battling the dictatorships on every front. The announcement was made by EL RODRIGUISTA magazine, the mouthpiece of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, FPMW. In a manifesto, the National Command of the DP-5 April states that its objective is to contribute, to the forefront of the struggle, to overthrow the Pinochet dictatorship. To this end, it reasserts the legitimate right of self-defense in the face of repression and the right of rebellion in the face of injustice.

The DP-5 defined themselves as the expression of the popular rebellion and announced that they are composed by believers and nonbelievers, Christians and Marxists, who chose the name 5 April as an homage to the Maipu Battle that liberated Chile from Spanish colonialism.

The DP-5 call on the military to join the libertarian battle, expressing faith and confidence in the mobilization of the people who are the fundamental element in the struggle against the dictatorship. This organization recognizes the legacy of Generals Schneider and Pratts and President Allende, whom it considers the greatest Chilean president of this century. It also proclaims its admiration for the history and tradition of the Chilean workers movement.

COMPARISON OF SHEVARDNADZE SPEECH AT LUNCHEON

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 27 July carries in its first edition on page 4 a TASS report on the speech given by USSR Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at a luncheon in honor of Uruguayan Foreign Minister Iglesias. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Soviet-Uruguayan Talks," has been compared with the Moscow International Service Russian version published in the 28 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 3, revealing the following variations:

Page K 4, paragraph two, lines one through four in PRAVDA read: We see in Uruguay an equal partner in the worldwide dialogue, in reciprocally useful bilateral cooperation and in mutually beneficial commercial and economic exchanges and ties. In a certain sense, (deleting sentence)

In paragraph four, PRAVDA omits the entire second sentence

Paragraph five reads in PRAVDA: We have a high opinion of Uruguay's positive reaction to the Soviet peace initiatives, proposed in the well-known 15 January statement and at the 27th CPSU Congress. (adding "and")

Page K 5, paragraph one, lines five through seven read in PRAVDA: Also confirmed was our countries' mutual desire to expand the political dialogue and to encourage an improvement in the international situation. (substituting "improvement" for "importance")

DEMICHEV PRESENTS AWARD TO MARTINIQUAIS

PM011410 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Presentation of Soviet Order"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Friendship of the Peoples to Armand Nicolas, secretary general of the Martinique Communist Party, in the Kremlin 25 July.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSr Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, P.N. Demichev warmly congratulated A. Nicolas on the high award, which marks his services to the struggle for peace and social progress and his contribution to strengthening friendship between the Martiniquais and Soviet peoples. The joint actions and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries' Communist Parties serve the interests of the international communist and workers movement.

Expressing profound gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet state for the award, A. Nicolas gave an assurance that he will continue to promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries' Communists and working people and the development of comprehensive ties between the Martinique Communist Party and the CPSU.

PUGO-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MEXICO

PM011556 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jul 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trip Over"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by B.K. Pugo, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, which went to Mexico at the invitation of the leadership of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, has returned to Moscow.

MEXICAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DELHI 6 MEETING

LD011703 Moscow TASS in English 1642 GMT 1 Aug 86

[Text] Mexico City August 1 TASS -- The year-long Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions is the USSR's concrete reply to mankind's aspiration to live in a world without nuclear weapons, Mexico's Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Flores Olea has declared.

The political will displayed by the Soviet Union fully correspond to the objective advanced by the Delhi six -- that of facilitaing the efforts to end the arms race and ensure peace on earth, he pointed out in an interview with TASS correspondent Valeriy Fesenko.

The leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden, in holding a new meeting to open in Mexico on August 6, hoped that it would create the conditions for ending the arms buildup, the Mexican deputy foreign minister emphasised.

The effective continuation of the Soviet-American dialogue started last year was of vital importance for the entire international community, he added.

TELEGRAMS EXCHANGED WITH GUYANA'S HOYTE ON JUBILLE

PM011456 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium sent a telegram to President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana Hugh Desmond Hoyte conveying cordial congratulations to him and best wishes to the friendly Guyanese people on an important date -- the 20th anniversary of Guyanese independence.

In a reply telegram the president of Guyana on behalf of the country's government and people and on his own account expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes.

The telegrams express firm confidence that relations between the two countries will continue to develop on a constructive and mutually advantageous basis in the interests of the Soviet and Guyanese people and for peace and international security.

PERUVIAN ENVOY HOLDS RECEPTION IN MOSCOW 28 JUL

PM300815 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Holiday"]

[Text] On 28 July, R. Loaysa Sasvedra, Peruvian ambassador to the Soviet Union, held a reception to mark the national holiday -- Independence Day. The reception was attended by V.P. Orlov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; V.G. Komplektov, USSR deputy foreign minister; and other officials.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS DECISION ON CONSUMER GOODS

LD041234 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on improving planning, economic incentives, and management in the state trading sector and consumers' cooperatives. The decision notes that as a result of the implementation of measures to increase production, to raise the quality of consumer goods and to further develop the trading sector, the consumer demand for food products and non-food commodities has begun to be met more fully. At the same time, the activities of state trading organizations, enterprises, and consumer cooperatives and the level of trading services to the population do not meet today's demands. Consumer demand is being poorly studied and no active influence is being exerted to increase output of essential consumer goods, to raise their quality or to expand their range.

In the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers measures are mapped out for improving planning, economic incentives, and management in the state trading sector and consumers' cooperatives. The decision will be published in full in the press.

GROMYKO REPORTS ON PARTY LEADERSHIP TASKS

LD041710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] A meeting of the party aktiv of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presdium apparatus took place today. The tasks of the collective associated with implementing the CPSU Central Committee decision on further improving the party leadership of the soviets of people's deputies and the decision by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers on the measures on further enhancing the role and raising the accountability of the soviets of people's deputies for accelerating the socioeconomic development in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, were discussed.

The report at the meeting was made by Comrade Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Council Presidium chairman.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR PRESIDIUM SESSION

PM040700 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Special correspondent report: "In the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has been held, which discussed the question of work done by soviet and economic organs in Omsk Oblast to intensify agricultural production on the basis of introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The Presidium also examined management schemes for the light and textile industry in the RSFSR and approved corresponding decisions.

V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, chaired the session.

ZAYKOV, ALIYEV ATTEND RAILWAY DAY MEETING

LD012316 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 1 Aug 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A grand meeting devoted to Railwayman's Day took place in Moscow today. On Sunday, 3 August, the industry's workers will mark their professional day for the 50th time. In the presidium of the meeting are Comrades Aliyev and Zaykov, leaders of ministries and departments, industry front-rankers, scientists, and representatives of the public. In the report by Railway Minister Konarev, it was noted that the decisions of the June plenum of the CPSU Central Committee require the railway workers to overcome shortcomings rapidly, remove bottlenecks, and reach a qualitatively new level of work. Such a transition to the new track of scientific and technical progress has been clearly heeded in every collective. Drivers, railways engineers, and engineering and technical workers are finding reserves to solve the tasks they have been set by the party in good time.

CPSU LEADERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ACTRESS N.M. UZHVIY

PM040907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Aug 86 First Edition p 3

["Obituary of Nataliya Mikhaylovna Uzviy"]

[Excerpts] Soviet theater art and our whole multinational culture has suffered a great loss. On 29 July 1986 Nataliya Mikhaylovna Uzhviy, the eminent Soviet actress, member of the CPSU, Hero of Socialist Labor, and USSR People's Artiste, passed away.

N.M. Uzhviy was born in 1989 in the city of Lyuboml na Volyni. Her creative activity began in 1918 in amateur theater collectives. From 1922 she was an artiste with the Kiev, Odessa, and Kharkov theaters, and from 1936 until her final days her fate was linked with the collective of one of the country's leading theaters -- the Kiev I. Franko State Academy Ukrainian Theater of Drama. [passage omitted]

[Signed] M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, L.N. Zaykov, Ye.K. Ligachev, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, A.N. Yakovlev, Yu.P. Voronov, Yu.A. Sklyarov, A.N. Aksenov, F.T. Yermash, I.A. Gerasimov, Yu.N. Yelchenko, Ye.V. Kachalovskiy, B.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, V.P. Mironov, I.A. Mozgovoy, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Chevchenko, V.F. Dorbik, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, V.D. Kryuchkov, V.A. Masol, S.N. Mukha, Ya.P. Pogrebnyak, V.I. Andzhaparidze, A.A. Belyayev, Yu.K. Borisova, Ye.N. Gogoleva, S.V. Danchenko, A.T. Gonchar, D.M. Gnatyuk, O.N. Yefremov, Ye.V. Zaytsev, V.A. Zgurskiy, B.V. Ivanenko, I.V. Ilinskiy, K.K. Ird, V.V. Karpov, E.G. Klimov, O.Ya. Kusenko, K.Yu. Lavrov, A.M. Lopukhov, T.V. Levchuk, G.M. Markov, Yu.M. Mushketik, I.A. Naumenko, S.S. Oleksenko, Yu.A. Olenenko, M.A. Orlik, N.A. Ponomarev, A.I. Stepanova, G.A. Tovstonogov, Z.P. Tumanova, M.A. Ulyanov, T.N. Khrennikov, M.I. Tsarev, A.Ya. Shotogarenko.

RAYKOM CHIEF FIRED FOR ABUSING POSITION

PM011600 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "CPSU Raykom Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Perovskiy CPSU Raykom, which examined an organizational question, was held 24 July 1986.

The plenum relieved A.P. Averchenkov from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU Raykom for personel abuse of his official position and for major shortcomings in work with cadres. The CPSU Raykom Bureau reprimanded him severely and his service record was endorsed.

Yu. N. Arkhangelskiy, who previously worked as director of the Moscow projector plant, was elected first secretary of the Perovskiy CPSU Raykom.

I.D. Pisarev, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, took part in the plenum's work.

DEPUTY MINISTERS APPOINTED IN GEORGIA

WA051545 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 26 July carries on page 3 a 25 word unattributed "Khronika" announcement of two appointments made by the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers. O. N. Suladze has been named the first deputy minister for local industry in the republic and A. N. Imedashvili has been appointed deputy minister for social security.

'VREMYA' COMMENTATOR ON ROLE OF TV CRITICISM

PM021605 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 22 Jul 86 p 5

[Article by Ye. Sinitsyn, USSR State Prize winner and commentator for the "Vremya" program: "Ordinary Facts From Life" -- first paragraph printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] According to estimates by sociologists, the main news program "Vremya" now attracts the largest television audiences. Therefore, every television journalist working on this program must be especially responsible in his approach to the facts and phenomena of our reality today. [passage omitted]

The CPSU Central Committee June plenum called on us journalists to accurately capture the shoots of everything that is new and advanced, everything born out of the restructuring in all spheres of life, and bring it to everyone's knowledge.

It has been remarked on many occasions that people's creative abilities are more vividly displayed when they are engaged in interesting work. I am now talking about my comrades, commentators and correspondents. A straight listing of their names will probably make the readers recall their best contributions which have been included in the "Vremya" program. They are German Sedov, Yevgeniy Fateyev, Aleksandr Tikhomirov, three more Aleksandrs -- Galkin, Fedorovich, and Krutov, two Leonids -- Khatayevich and Elin, Valeriy Golubev, Oleg Bobin, Natalya Chernova, Yelena Mironova, Svetlana Bestuzheva, and Ninel Shakhova. What a creative potential!

And yet, why do our reports still contain so many dry facts, so many dull and empty words? Why is it that at times we still present last year's snow as news or invent the bicycle? Why is it that at times we feel the desire to trumpet ordinary facts? And why is it that some of our reports are so much alike? Could it be due to a shortage of self-discipline? The fact is that at times we journalists wait for some kind of discipline from above, forgetting our own creative demands and principles. Moreover, we all know perfectly well that cliches are easier. They do not generate excessive doubts. They bear the stamp of approval. In no way am I accusing my fellow-workers; experiments are the last thing they have time for under operational pressure! But this does not mean that we must not seek new and bold forms. After all, cliches erode lively thinking and wash away the very essence of creativity -- the author's originality.

In my view, the time has come to set up an experimental "studio broadcast," which would make it possible to conduct a quest to innovations in television journalism and do things "not in the way they used to be done." And each success could possibly be transferred to Vremya.

I love television for its uncertainty: You make your way to work at Ostankino in the morning and at times you do not now in which city you will be spending the night. I am also grateful to television for the fact that is has presented me with opportunities to meet people at all longitudes and latitudes. I emerge spiritually richer from every encounter, and the conversations with these people remain a long time in the memory. And how much of which has been screened remains in the memory of my interlocutors? I am constantly asking this question. And they always mention first the programs which have contained criticism.

Life is always offering journalists (both for action and for deliberation) instances of economic mismanagement, false reporting, protectionism, bribery, and suppression of criticism -- and there still are quite a few shortcominmgs, overt and covert, known and unknown. And all these instances fear publicity more than anything else. Yet television also means visibility. This is why no other organ to combat evil is more powerful than television, and no other weapons is more powerful than the word backed by visible facts.

My many years of experience at work have also taught me something else: The presence of critical material in a program boosts the audience's confidence in the positive material. And the practical benefit of television criticism is evident. Here is just one example. Once, in Kalinin Oblast, we filmed a field chockablock with written off agricultural machines, suitably only for scrap metal. For several years this field, where many machines had literally grown roots, had been used as a burial ground for tractors and combines. And the most amazing fact was that the oblast (including this particular kolkhoz) was systematically failing to fulfill its scrap metal plan. On the day after the item was broadcast on the airways, the field was cleared and the culprits punished. The job seemed to have been done.

It appeared, however that the effect of this report was much greater. Traveling afterwards to varios kolkhozes and sovkhozes on editorial assignments, we saw for ourselves how the economic manager's attitudes toward this "contemptible metal" had changed fundamentally. Everything was being cleared away! Thus the verbal and visual publicity given to one specific letter from the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy said: In just 1 month the Secondary Ferrous Metals Procurement, Processing, and Sales All-union Production Association received an additional 413,000 metric tons of scrap metal!

Let us recall the work by our roving editorial team in Central Asian republics, which brought to light previously unknown aspects of Aleksandr Tikhomirov's talent. Every one of his reports resulted in serious and constructive decisions by party and state organs. There is a municipality of similar examples proving the efficiency and effectiveness of criticism on the screen. It can, however, be boldly claimed that if we were to give even more attention to criticism, the benefit to the state would be enormous!

Of course, in following this path we encounter quite a few difficulties. After all, by criticizing we inflict painful wounds on the self-esteem of some leaders who would prefer not to have their dirty linens washed in public. The way I see it, however, they are not the only ones concerned. The point is also that today these leaders' work is still judged by the amount of "dirty linen" on public view. It is high time their activity was evaluated in the spirit of the age according to end results: What kind of harvest do they produce, what kind of labor productivity does their plant, factory, or construction site have.

The dirty linen must be washed in public -- this is the usual and necessary struggle against shortcomings; they cannot be eliminated without broad publicity. The 27th Congress provided us with clear and firm guidelines in this regard. True, we must not forget that there is criticism and criticism. Criticism may be leveled in a way which makes it appear as if you are relishing these shortcomings. Or it may be that you are indignant and bitter, and yet sincerely believe that life will become purer, better, and more promising. The stance is important! It is important to show the ways to eliminate shortcomings, the positive element without which criticism turns into dubious grumbling with and without a cause. Criticism from the television screen becomes the sharpest of weapons possessed of really enormous power, and it must be wielded very carefully. Ethical and esthetic criteria must not be forgotten. In my view, under no circumstances must economic managers be lectured as to what they must do and how they must live. I am convinced that this is not up to us. We are specialists only in our own sphere, in journalism.

It is as if I have coordinated everything I have written so far with my heroes -- the working people who approve our critical statements and say that, all in all, there are not enough of them. After all, the more significant our successes, the more noticeable the shortcomings against their background -- and the more important it is to eliminate them!

"Strong people have no fear of criticism. They are only grateful for it!" This is what I was told by Anatoliy Ivanovich Pavlyutkin, a metal worker at the Moskva-Sortirovochnaya railroad depot. Such criticism is the natural result of enhanced exactingness.

The spirit of changes and renewal can now be felt everywhere that we have been. It is not in words but in deeds that Soviet people are implementing the 27th Congress decisions. And our task is to depict this creative upsurge which has captivated the people and bring it to life in visual examples, utilizing television's entire graphic power. Wherever necessary, the sword of criticism must be unsheathed. What is demanded of us now is neither sloganizing with truisms nor the restatement of copy-book maxims. What is demanded of us is "...more attention to the most ordinary but living facts, facts taken from life and tested by life...." This is the only correct way for us.

WORK OF GEORGIAN SOVIET, PUBLIC ORGANS REVIEWED

PM031417 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jul 86 Morning Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. About the Georgian SSR Soviets' Practical Leadership of the Work of Deputies' Groups and Public Initiative Posts and Organs in the Light of the Demands of the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] As earlier reported, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has examined the question of the Georgian SSR soviets' practical leadership of the work of deputies' groups and public initiative posts and organs in light of the demands of the 27th CPSU Congress.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that the work of the republic's soviets, under the leadership of party organs, is oriented toward the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum.

The Republic's soviets are taking steps to improve the style and methods of the leadership of state, economic, and sociocultural building and to ensure greater openness. [paragraph continues]

The work of deputies' groups and public initiative posts and organs is being increased. More than 4,000 deputies' groups and posts, comprising in excess of 20,000 deputies or almost 40 percent of their total number, have been set up on housing developments, at enterprises, in institutions and organizations, and on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. They contribute to the strengthening of the links between soviets and the population and labor collectives, promote the implementation of the decisions of the soviets and their ispolkoms, and of the instructions of the electorate, and ensure the fuller satisfaction of the citizens' needs and requirements.

Deputies' groups are the originators of valuable initiatives in industry, construction, transport, and agriculture. Deputies' groups at the Tbilisi Dimitrov Aviation Association and the fat-product combine have accumulated positive experience in joint work with the administration and trade union committees. With deputies' participation many social questions pertaining to medical and trade services and the organization of public catering and working people's leisure are resolved here.

There are a lot of public initiative organs in the republic: More than 41,000 street, neighborhood, or house committees, women's councils, parents' committees, comrades' courts, and voluntary people's squads comprise around half a million people. In 56 microrayons in Tbilisi, Sukhumi, Kutaisi, Rustavi, and other cities, microrayon soviets have been elected from among the local inhabitants. They assist rayon and city soviets on a daily basis in the provision of amenities and the organization of consumer services and leisure facilities for the population.

Taking account of local traditions, councils of elders have been set up in a number of the republic's rayons. Elected at rural gatherings from among the most respected citizens, they help soviet organs to organize educational work in the spirit of revolutionary, labor, folk, and family traditions among young people and the population as a whole.

The work of deputies' and public bodies contributes to the successful solution of tasks in economic and social development. The 11th 5-Year Plan targets for industrial production and labor productivity growth and the purchases of the main types of agricultural products have been fulfilled in the republic and measures to further improve the well-being of the working people are being implemented.

At the same time, substantial shortcomings still exist in the republic soviets' leadership of deputies' groups and public initiative posts and organs. The Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Abkhaz and Adzhar ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums, and the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast Soviet are not exacting enough toward local soviet ispolkoms regarding this work.

Questions pertaining to the work of deputies' groups and public initiative posts and organs are rarely discussed at soviet sessions and the meetings of their ispolkoms. Day-to-day cooperation has still not been organized of deputies' groups and posts, microrayon soviets, and street, neighborhood, and house committees with the local soviets' standing commissions, people's control organs, and trade union committees.

The work of deputies' groups and posts is not adequately channeled by the soviets into the fulfillment of plan targets, the improvement of output quality, savings of materials and raw materials, reinforcement of discipline, elimination of the losses of working time, absenteeism, and instances of overreporting and deception that still occur. In the first 6 months of the current year alone, around 60 associations and enterprises failed to deliver R27 million worth of industrial goods to the state. Trade and consumer service enterprises and organizations did not fulfill the 6-month plan either.

Effective monitoring of the quality of construction work and the commissioning of sociocultural projects on schedule has still not been organized in the republic. Capital investments for housing construction are not assimilated year after year, while the waiting list for improved housing conditions runs into thousands of families. Frequently houses are handed over for use with a substantial part of the work left unfinished. Attention to questions of housing maintenance and strengthening of the material and technical base of organizations implementing housing and municipal services, and looking after health care, and people's education establishments is poor. Many club facilities are located in unsuitable premises and are in need of capital overhaul.

Soviets and many voluntary people's squads, public law and order enforcement posts, and comrades' courts are not doing enough to prevent transgressions of the law and do not display a sufficiently active and uncompromising attitude in the struggle against unearned income, drunkenness, and hooliganism.

Soviet ispolkoms are not paying due attention to the generalization and dissemination of the experience gained by the soviets' aktiv and to the latter's training. Not enough literature about the work of deputies, groups and public initiative posts and organs is published.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has instructed the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Abkhaz and Adzhar ASSR Supreme Soviet Presidiums, the South Osetian Autonomous Oblast Ispolkom, and all the republic local soviets to adopt measures to eliminate the cited shortcomings in the leadership of deputies' groups and public initiative posts and organs.

The Georgian SSR soviets have been instructed that they should, guided by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum, persistently improve the practical work of deputies, groups and posts and public initiative organs by focusing their attention on the implementation of the plans for economic and social development for 1986 and the 12th 5-year Plan, they should also attach special political importance to implementing the plan targets in the social sphere and above all in the construction of housing, schools, hospitals, children's institutions, clubs, and cultural centers, to increasing the production of consumer goods and improving their quality, and to developing the service sphere.

They should mobilize the efforts of territorial deputies' groups, microrayon soviets, street, neighborhood, and house committees, and women's councils in the struggle for a healthy way of life, high standards, and model public order and resolutely eradicate drunkenness, parasitism, speculation, and other antisocial phenomena. They should involve citizens more actively in the creation of amenities and the effort to save heat and electricity and other material resources.

In implementing the party's directives, union and autonomous republic Supreme Soviet presidiums and local soviets must develop in every way the creative initiative of the working people on the basis of the principles of socialist democracy and involve them widely in the solution of issues pertaining to state and public life. Deputies' grops and posts and public initiative organs can and must play an important role in the implementation of this task. They must be given practical day-to-day assistance, be provided with the necessary preconditions for their work, and their useful initiative must be backed in every way. The positive experience of the work of these bodies must be studied, generalized, and disseminated. This work must be organized in such a way as to make sure that no valuable proposal of the deputies and activists is ignored. Systematic training of deputies and the aktiv must be organized by utilizing deputies' days, seminars, conferences, and other measures for this purpose.

Much attention must be paid to questions of the establishment of public initiative organs and their staffing with representatives of the most active section of the population.

The USSR Ministry of Justice, the USSR Prosecutor's Office, and the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs have been instructed to adopt measures to further improve the work of republic and local law enforcement organs under their jurisdiction in giving the relevant legal and practical assistance to public initiative organs in the exercise of their powers.

The editorial offices of the newspaper IZVESTIYA SOVETOV NARODNYYKH DEPUTATOV SSSR and the journal SOVETY NARODNYYKH DEPUTATOV have been instructed to report exhaustively on the work of deputies' groups and posts and public initiative organs, and to depict more persuasively the potential scope for the population's active participation in the elaboration, adoption, and implementation of decisions on questions of state and public life.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON TAJIK CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

PM040741 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 86 First Edition p 2

[N. Kozhanov, O. Latifi report: "Moving Toward Lively Work"]

[Text] Persistent search for innovative, non-standard approaches to resolving topical problems and striving for genuine restructuring, lively work, and real achievements in all spheres of the economy and culture and people's life and work. And, at the same time, inertia and sluggishness in some workers, organizations, and institutions, fear of getting out of the familiar, well-worn rut, playing safe and constantly referring to directives and instructions from above.... Both of these contradictory trends found reflection in the critical analysis conducted by participants in the Tajik Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which discussed the results of the CPSU Central Committee June plenum and the tasks of the republic's Communists in fulfilling the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The 5-year plan targets are tough, K. Makhkamov, first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Commitee, said in his report. Constant search for new reserves is required in order to realize our plans.

Positive trends are in evidence. The work of enterprises under union jurisdiction, the meat and dairy sector, and cotton ginning plants is improving. Meat, milk, and egg production has increased. Our task now, T. Dodabyaev, first secretary of the Kolkhozabadskiy party raykom; A. Belyayev, chairman of the Leninabad Oblispolkom; A. Baymatov, minister of local industry, and others said, is to consolidate our success and ensure a further increased pace in all sectors of the national economy. It is primarily a question of lagging enterprises, and there are a considerable number of these. Thus, in industry every fifth enterprise has failed to meet targets relating to contract pledges and 37 -- with regard to increasing labor productivity.

It was noted in the report and speeches that the functions of central administrative organs and primary production units are not always demarcated. The ministries and departments stubbornly stive to hold onto all the commanding positions, attempting to regulate enterprises' activity literally down to the smallest of trivia.

The key to success lies in retooling. An example is being set by the Tadzhiktekstilmash association. While renewing its equipment, the collective is preparing to go over to using very high-precision, highly productive machines on a three-shift basis.

The Ordzhonikidzeabad grain products combine has taken a quite different approach to using innovations, spending more than R13 million on modernization. But the updated enterprises are operating at only one-third of their capacity.

Yu. Shakarimov, chairman of the State Committee for Labor, and others drew attention to the problems of the republic's rapidly growing labor resources. New enterprises and branches operating in rural areas are being created. But this is the paradox: Complaints of a shortage of workers begin when projects are commissioned. The whole trouble is that work to resolve this issue is neither specific nor effective.

The question of problems in livestock breeding and feed production was sharply raised. This is not the first time this subject has been discussed, but no breakthrough is in evidence. There are succeses in the production of vegetables and potatoes, but owing to poor transportation, storage, and processing the produce from every fourth hectare is lost.

Many errors and shortcomings in leadership of the economy and the development of the social sphere, it was noted from the plenum rostrum, are directly connected with attempts by some party committees to resolve new tasks by old methods, with a paperwork office-oriented style predominating. Is this not the cause of stagnation phenomena in the work methods of the Kulyab and Kanibadam party gorkoms and the Kabodiyenskiy Raykom, which have a negative effect on the results of economic activity and on people's education?

Particular attention was devoted to the problems of openness, intensifying work with cadres and their reserve, and ideological and moral education in labor collectives. The plenum participants analyzed the results of and trends in the struggle for a sober lifestyle and discussed the most effective ways of stopping unearned income.

The Republic's Communists are faced with great and complex tasks. In order to resolve them, we must be bolder in mastering the new work methods while eradicating shortcomings, and constantly increase the pace of acceleration.

ROMANIN ADDRESSES PARTY OBKOM IN KALININGRAD

LD041122 Kaliningrad Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 2 Aug 86

[Excerpt] A plenum of the party obkom has taken place in Kaliningrad. The plenum discussed the results of the June 1986 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the tasks of the party obkom regarding the implementation of its decisions. Comrade Romanin, first secretary of the CPSU Obkom, gave a report.

Having analyzed the state of affairs in various sectors of the oblast's economy, he stimulated interest in the shortcomings that are hampering work in the fishing sector. Comrade Romanin said, in particular, that the fishing sector is not coping with its tasks. In the first half of the year, its indebtedness to the state in the production of commercial products comprised about R7 million, and in terms of profit, r18 million.

Those mainly responsible for this disruption are the industrial association of the fishing industry and its larger enterprises, as well as the bases of the trawling and oceanic fishing fleet. The collectives of the refrigerated fleet base, and the Kaliningrad and Mamonovo fishing combines, are working in fits and starts. The managers of this sector, and particularly, Comarades Tsuranov and Kolesnikov, members of the party obkom, are continuing to use obsolete methods; they are reacting ineffectively to the changes that are taking place in the raw materials base and to changes in the industry.

They are not using sufficient vigor and tenacity to resolve the problems of modernizing the industry and of increasing the production of an improved range of products which are in demand.

For this reason, there are still instances when, in the maritime fishing port and on board vessels, thousands of metrtic tons of fish products accumulate because of low demand and rejections by consumers.

The most important thing now, Comrade Romanin stressed, is to work actively to propagate and elucidate the decisions of the June Central Committee plenum and the CPSU Central Committee appeal; to ensure the widespread development of competition for the successful fulfilment of the plans of the 12th 5-Year Plan; to ensure with all one's resources that the conscience of the working people wil become a reliable barrier to a lack of discipline and wastefulness; to make sure that no material produced at work is rejected. Further, efforts in such fundamental areas as the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism and unearned incomes must not be slackened. [passage omitted]

CONCERN OF LITHUANIAN PRIESTS AT JUBILEE NOTED

LD311226 Vatican City International Service in Lithuanian 0330 GMT 31 Jul 86

[Excerpt] During preparations for the 600th jubilee of Christianity in Lithuania, priests in the Penevezys diocese addressed a letter to Lithuania's bishops and diocese administrators expressing some wishes reflecting the aspirations of all believers in Lithuania.

The letter, which was sent last year, was signed by 127 of the 130 priests in the Panevezys diocese. It reached the West recently and has been reprinted by foreign newspapers. The letter reads as follows:

We, the undersigned priests in the Panevezys diocese, being concerned about proper celebrations of the 600th jubilee of the introduction of Christianity in Lithuania, apply to Lithuania's bishops and diocese administrators, asking them:

1. To invite the Holy Father, John Paul II, to visit Lithuania in 1987 during the jubilee celebrations.

2. To ask the Holy Father, John Paul II, on the occasion of the jubilee to proclaim the honorable servant of the church, Archbishop Jurgis Matulaitis, blessed; to extensively acquaint the believing public during preparations for the jubilee with the life and work of Archbishopo Jurgis Matulaitis. Also to bring the light of the cult of the blessed Mykolas Giedraitis; to acquaint the believers also with the other spiritual persons of our nation: Father Rudamina, Father Pabreza, Archbishop Reinys, Archbishop Matulionis, Bishop Borisevicius, Father Lipniunas, Professor Salkauskas, Professor Dovydaitis and Barbora Zagariete - Peckauskaite.

The civic authorities should not interfer in the affairs of the Kaunas seminary, expecially in selecting the administration, lecturers and even students. The church canons and the resolutions of the Second Vatican meeting indicate [word indistinct] selections of candidates. In selecting and examining candidates one must be very exacting irrespective of the fact that there is a great shortage of priests, because God will not allow a shortage of workers in his church when those suitable will be admitted and those unsuitable will be directed elsewhere in a timely and parternal way.

3. The position of the church is very difficult when the civic authorities hamper and interfere in its affairs, the appointments of priests in parishes, the selection of bishops and administrators and even the formation of priests' councils and consultors' collegiums.

4. To continue the work of sobriety, to organize sobriety festivals at least once a year in all dioceses and in all parishes; to strive not only for sobriety of all clergymen and laymen but also for their total abstinence.

5. Not to allow clergymen to take part in activities forbidden by the Holy Father, John Paul II.

6. Lithuanian bishops and diocese administrators should ask the Soviet Government:

a) to return the banned apostolic administrator of Vilnius Archdiocese, Bishop Julijonas Steponavicius, to his duties.

b) to review the cases of Father Alfonsas Svarinskas, Sigitas Tamkevicius, and jonas Kastytis Matulionis, and of laymen believers sentenced for the defense of the rights of the church and believers, and to release them.

c) not to prevent priests from teaching catechism to children, as is required by the church canons.

d) that believers, and especially young people, not be intimidated and terrorized for practicising their religion, which is guaranteed by Article 50 of the USSR Constitution, and that they are not compelled to join atheist organizations. In educational institutions, in educating children and young people the right of believing parents to bring up their children in accordance with the religious convictions should be violated.

e) to grant believers the same right to use the mass media to disseminate their work outlook as is enjoyed by atheists.

f) Sundays should not be converted into working days and Catholics should not be prevented from discharging their religious duties. They should be allowed to celebrate Catholic holildays on weekdays.

g) Vilnius Cathedral, the Church of St Kazimieras and the church in Klaiodea should be returned to believers. They should be allowed to build churches in new towns -- Naujoji Akmene, Elektrenai and Snieckus, and also in housing estates in Vilnius, Kaunas and other towns.

We believe that the 600th jubilee of Christianity in Lithuania will be celebrated more solemnly than the central jubilee of the 500th anniversary of the death of st Kazimieras in 1984. [passage omitted]

CORRECTION TO NEWS TIMES ARTICLE ON CHERNOBYL CLEANUP

The following correction pertains to the items headlined "Scientists Describe Cleanup", published in the 1 August Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page R16, paragraph two, line one:

...get right down to the reactor core and its fuel, as the radiation level is...(supplying omitted line)

PAPER EXAMINES POOR JUNE OIL PRODUCTION

PM281400 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA Heavy Industry Desk: "Commission All Wells!"]

[Text] The Petroleum Inudstry Ministry has summed up the results of the sector's work in June. Contrary to expectations, the pace of oil extraction fell toward the end of the half-year. What was the reason for the hitch, which has complicated the oil extraction workers' already difficult position? Our traditional review is devoted to this topic.

Compared with May, average daily oil extraction from the country's fields fell by almost 600 metric tons. It might not seem such a great lag when we reckon in terms of many hundreds of thousands of metric tons every day. But now that the sector is failing to meet the plan and that it is necessary to increase the pace daily, the June slump was particularly palpable.

In the first month of summer oil workers underfulfilled the plan to the tune of 327,000 metric tons of oil and gas condensate. Taking the previous lag into account, the arrrears during the half-year toataled 3,825,000 metric tons.

We publish a current summary of the June plan's fulfillment by the Petroleum Industry Ministry's leading extracting associations.

Glavtyumenneftegaz	98.3
Nizhnevartovskneftegaz	101.5
Yuganskneftegaz	99.2
Surgutneftegaz	103.9
Noyabrskneftegaz	86.6
Krasnoleninskneftegaz	101.3
Varyegganneftegaz	82.4
Tatneft	98.5
Bashneft	100.8
Komineft	104.1
Mangyshlakneft	100.6
Kuybyshevneft	101.1
Tomskneft	102.2
Permneft	100.8
Udmurtneft	100.7
Orenburgneft	101.0
Grozneft	102.9
Ukrneft	101.1

The picture has not undergone any substantial change. The oil workers of Surgut, the Komi ASSR, Bashkiria, and Tomsk, who have the biggest above-plan extraction, are still in the lead. The oilfield workers of Turkmenia, Groznyy, Krasnodar, and other old regions are working stably. The collectives of the Noyabrsk and Varyegan associations of Glavtyumenneftegaz and of the Siberian branch of "Taftneft" are, as previously, lagging behind.

Nonetheless, there has been a change. Unfortunately, not a pleasant one. The Yuganskneftegaz Association, one of the best in the Tyumen north, is not to be seen among the ranks of pace-setters. The Yugansk workers went right through June with a "plus," but ended the month with a "minus" of almost 50,000 metric tons. As though they accelerated into a blind wall on the last day. That misfire was to a considerable extent the reason why the sector retreated from the positions that had almost been won.

In this instance an accident on the high-voltage power line between Magistralnaya and Pyt-yakh played the role of "wall." On 30 June two towers of the LEP [transmission line]-110 feeding four deposits in a major oil region collapsed in a high wind during a thunderstorm. For 10 hours 3,345 wells in the fields stood idle.

A natural calamity? Not at all. A special commission still has to investigate in detail the causes of the accident and find those specifically at fault. However, V. Lyashenko, chief engineer of the Energosetproyekt Institute, appointed chairman of this commission, admitted in a telephone conversation that, "in principle," neither thunderstorm nor wind should cause such outages -- if, of course, the line has been correctly designed and conscientiously constructed.

Our newspaper has already drawn the attention of leaders of the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification repeatedly to the extremely low reliability of the power supply to Siberial oilfields. But there have been no changes for the better. In June alone approximately 30 power outages were recorded in Tyumen Oblast. It turns out that accidents occur one after another practically every day. How can one talk of stable work here?

It would be unfair, however, to lay all the blame for the June oil extraction failure at the power workers' door. Rather, the real reason lies elsewhere. The reason is that the Tyumen enterprises of the Petroleum Industry Ministry, which today set the pace in the sector, do not have a sufficient reserve of strength to work without a hitch and steadily build up acceleration. There is only one way to acquire this -- through more efficient use of extracting capacities.

Oil workers have an indicator called "dynamics of the operating fund." It shows how many wells are producing, how many are standing idle and why, and what changes are taking place there. Thus, as of 1 January this year, more than 5,000 boreholes -- 1 in 6 of the commissioned wells -- in Tyumen Oblast fields featured on the graph as "not producing." In other words, the fund was in an extremely neglected state.

The number of wells standing idle over and above the set norm has now been halved. Undoubtedly a gratifying result. But first, there are still more that 1,500 of them left. And second, it is primarily the most productive wells or those which it was easier to commission that have been commissioned. Those which require complex repair and restoration work have been left until later.

In the Varyegganneftegaz Association, which is the most laggard one, almost 800 more wells that permitted by the normative need capital repairs. Not many fewer are standing idle in Nizhnevartovsk. And yet there are examples of a different kind in West Siberia. The number of inactive shafts in Nefteyugansk and Surgut has been reduced to the minimum. Consequently, given an earnest, responsible attitude, the problem can be solved.

On the whole, the situation in the oil industry is on the mend. Average daily extraction during the second quarter increased by 8,400 metric tons. There are grounds for believing that in September, as planned, the sector will reach the plan level. But the June slump must serve as a serious lesson for the oil workers.

TOP GRAIN FARMS TO EARN VEHICLES, BUILDING SUPPLIES

PM040745 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 26 Jul 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee"]

[Text] A scheduled session of the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee Collegium discussed the results of implementation of the State Plan for Economic and Social Development during the first 6 months of 1986. Tasks to eliminate the shortcomings tolerated in the first 6 months and to ensure unconditional fulfillment of the annual plan and pledges by labor collectives in the country's agroindustrial complex were viewed. Measures to ensure practical implementation of the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum decisions were approved.

Progress in the implementation of the general educational and vocational school reform was discussed and tasks of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and administrative organs in the agroindustrial complex in this connection were determined.

The leaders of the Uzbek, Azerbaijan, and Georgian State Agroindustrial Committees were severely criticized for poor-quality potatoes and fruit and vegetables products supplied for state resources. The barter sale of motor vehicles, tractors, and other material resources to farms which overfulfill the plan for grain sales to the state in 1986 was reviewed. An exposition of the resolution approved by the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee Collegium on this issue is published below.

Allocation of Resources in Increased Demand for Selling Grain Above Plan

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Further Improving the Economic Management Mechanism in the Country's Agroindustrial Complex," the USSR State Agroindustrial Committee has set up a special fund of material resources for barter sale to kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises that overfulfill the plan for the sale of grain to the state kin 1986.

The USSR State Agroindustrial Committee has allocated for this fund: 20,000 trucks, 12,000 MTZ and K-700 tractors, 500,000 cubic metres of timber, 1 million metric tons of cement, and 100 million standard slates. The norms have been established for the sale of resources in increased demand to farms which sell grain to the state in excess of the plan (see table below);

Type of Material Resources	Quantity of Grain in Excess of the Plan Giving the Right to the Purchase of One Unit of Resources (in Tons Per Unit)		
Tractors:	Group I	Group II	Group III
K-700	500	400	200
MTZ	400	250	150
Trucks:			
GAZ-53-12	400	250	100
GAZ-3507	450	250	100
MMZ-554M, MMZ-555	500	300	150
UAZ-33-03-01	250	150	100
KamAZ-5320 with trailer GKB-8350	700	500	200
KamAZ-55102	700	500	200
Timber (per 1 cubic meter)	12	10	10
Cement (per 1 metric ton)	8	6	6
Slate (per 1,000 standard slates)	10	8	8

For the sale of hulled crops and legumes in excess of the plan, calculations will be made taking into account the following coefficients: buckwheat, 5; millet, 3; legumes, 3.

The norms are differentiated in groups of union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts.

The first group incorporates: Altay Kray and Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orenburg, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, and Tselinograd Oblasts.

The second group includes Belgorod, Voronezh, Kursk, Lipetsk, Tambov, Volgograd, Kuybyshev, Penza, Saratov, Ulyanovsk, Rostov, Kurgan, and Chelyabinsk Oblasts; Krasnodar, Stavropol, and Krasnoyarsk Krays; the Bashkir and Tatar ASSR's; the Ukrainian SSR, and the Kazakh SSR (excluding the oblasts indicated in the first and third groups).

The third group includes: the autonomous republics and oblasts of the RSFSR Nonchernozem Zone; Astrakhan, Tomsk, Tyumen, Irkutsk, Chita, Amur, and Kemerovo Oblasts; the Kalmyk, Dogestan, Kabardino-Balkar, North Osetian, Chechen-Ingush, Buryat, Tuva, and Yakut ASSR's Maritime and Khabarovsk Krays, the Latvian, Lithuanian, Estonian, Moldavian, Belorussian, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Armenian, Uzbek, Turkmen, Kirghiz, and Tajik SSRS; the Alma-Ata, Chimkent, and Dzhezkazgan Oblasts of Kazakhstan; and the Transcarpathian, Lvov, Volyn, Ivano-Frankovsk, Rovno, and Chernovtsy Oblasts of the Ukraine.

The USSR State Agroindustrial Committee has also announced a competition between farms achieving the highest indices in grain sales to the state. It has allocated 2,000 passenger cars and 3,000 buses as incentives for the competition winners. The results of the competition will be announced on 1 December 1986.

The sale of the material resources allocated will be guaranteed during the first quarter of 1987.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES FARM MECHANIZATION PLAN

LD041430 Moscow TASS in English 1351 GMT 4 Aug 86

[Text] Moscow August 4 TASS -- The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee has approved a programme for the mechanisation of agricultural production.

About 1,500 new specimens of farm machinery will be worked out in ten years' time.

Special attention is being given to equipment for the intensive cultivation of grain, cotton, sugar beet, and potatoes.

COSMONAUTS HOLD PRESS CONFERENCE ON RECENT FLIGHT

LD012050 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0655 GMT on 1 August carries a "direct relay" of a press conference held at the Press Center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs moderated by Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Department. Gerasimov opens the proceedings by summing up the cosmonauts' activities since their 125-day flight on the Mir and Salyut-7 stations ended a little more than 2 weeks ago. He says that the cosmonauts returned to their families 2 days ago and today they will talk about the research and experiments carried out in the flight program and answer questions.

Gerasimov presents the participants in the press conference: Cosmonauts Leonid Denisovich Kizim and Vladimir Alekseyevich Solovyev; Yuriy Federovich Makarov, deputy head of the USSR Main Space Directorate; Vladimir Aleksandrovich Shatalov, air lieutenant-general and director of training for the Soviet cosmonauts; Andrian Grigoryevich Nikolayev, deputy director of the Cosmonaut Training Center; Yuriy Pavlovich Semenov, project director for the development of manned flight apparatus for international programs of the USSR Main Space Directorate and Hero of Socialist Labor; Valeriy Viktorovich Ryumin, flight director; Yevgeniy Borisovich (?Shulzhenko), chief of the Main Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Health and member of the Collegium of that Ministry; Academician Oleg Georgiyevich Gazenko, director of the Medical-Biological Institute; Mikhail Aleksandrovich Morozov, member of the board of the USSR Union of Journalists; and Anatoliy Vasilyevich Filipchenko, head of the staff directorate for cosmonaut training.

To start, Gerasimov passes the floor to Yu.P. Semenov, who welcomes back the space heroes after complete fulfillment of a very complicated program on Mir/Salyut-7/Kosmos-1686. "This flight will go into history of cosmonautics as a new step, opening up broad prospects for the further mastery of space for its full content, new elements and the tasks carried out on the stations, as well as on the transfer flight between the stations. The data received during this flight by our medical specialists enables us to look optimistically at the problems linked with increasing the period of uninterrupted continuation of work during space flight. Today the crew of Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev is the leading one in having spent the longest period working in space -- Leonid Kizim with 375 days and Vladimir Solovyev with 362 days." Sememov stresses that their feat is also one of team work for all involved in the flight.

"This flight has made it possible to take yet another major step in the move toward large scale work in space on the development of permanently operating orbital complexes and their servicing. Of course, one of the important stages of the crew's work on this flight was their work on the Mir orbital station and the preparation for the further use of this station for many years." Everyone knows how important this is. Semenov outlines the particular features of the third generation station that today meets virtually all requirements of a permanently operating orbital laboratory. He explains that Mir's six docking nodes make it possible for virtually unlimited variations in the scientific direction of work done on board by docking various specific modules carrying different scientific equipment. "The mass of these modules can reach up to 21 metric tons. Up to five of these modules can be docked onto the Mir station, thus the mass of research equipment can be taken up to dozens of tons, a large amount in modern terms. One very important distinguishing feature of the Mir station as opposed to its predecessors is the fact that for the first time it uses a radio-technical complex for permanent communications with ground control stations via the 'Luch' satellite relay transmitter. This system allows us to have all kinds of uninterrupted communications with the station which are necessary for directing it, for diagnostics and for the transmission to earth of scientific information received during the flight." Life support provision has been dealt with to a high technical standard on Mir, including individual cabins.

All systems make wide use of computer technology, Semenov says:

"The question of ensuring a more ideal system for docking modules of freight and manned craft coming to the station from the point of view of minimum fuel expenditure during the docking process has been resolved. For this purpose the station uses an improved system for approach and docking. It successfully completed testing during the docking with the Soyuz-T-M craft, which was automatically docked on 23 May this year. This flight tested the system for automatic flight by the Soyuz-T-M craft toward the station and the docking of this craft to the prescribed node without continual orientation of the station onto the approaching craft. This is very important for large mass units." The benefit of the Soyuz-T-M craft is that it has a higher cargo capacity than previous craft and has now replaced the Soyuz-T craft. The cosomonauts unloaded two Progress craft, Progress-25 and 26, which delivered equipment, fuel, expendable materials and scientific equipment, about five metric tons in all.

"Without doubt, the most outstanding part of the crew's flight seems to us to be the flight they made in the Soyuz-T-15 craft between the two stations on the route Mir-Salyut-7-Mir. Without this element, future work on the servicing of separate space complexes, preventative maintenance, repair work, refuelling, and fitting new equipment on separate platforms situated in different orbits which have to be serviced by manned and cargo craft permanently based on stations could not be imagined today. These are on the agenda today, and cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have brilliantly demonstrated on this flight the potential of Soviet space technology and the ground facilities that produced this flight," says Semenov.

While on Salyut-7, the cosmonauts made two space walks, with a total of about 9 hours outside. They showed themselves to be exceptionally experienced testers of new space equipment. This time they comprehensively tested the girder assembly unit in various modes, which in the future will be used for the assembly of large structures. "In the course of this experiment, known under the name 'Mayak', the principles of convertible extension and retraction of the girder at various lengths were tested, and the inherent capabilities for and dynamics of initiation of mechanical oscillation studied. Methods of welding and soldering detachable joints and hinging the girder using the universal hand-held instrument were developed." The cosmonauts carried this work out impeccably.

Semenov continues: "A considerable amount of scientific and service equipment was carried on the return flight from the Salyut-7 station to Mir station with the aim of adding it to the equipment on the Soyuz-T-15 craft. Filming equipment and still cameras, photometric and spectroscopy equipment, spacesuits were transferred, along with much else. This is the first step in inter-orbital transfers from one orbital complex to another and in re-equipping one complex to another. During the flight, the cosmonauts carried out more than 150 session of technological, geophysical, technical, astrophysical and medical-biological experiments. A special place in this program was taken up by visual observations and photography in the program prepared before the flight by various specialists and branches of the economy, including a program of international cooperation. In 125 days of flight the cosmonauts in fact established permanent observations of many regions of the globe. The information they obtained was precisely transmitted to flight Control Center, which expeditiously passed the information on to consumers. Thus, the rapid use of the information obtained during the flight was ensured.

"During their space walk, the cosmonauts detached and returned to earth cassettes recording space dusts. The cassettes were developed by French specialists. Also returned to earth were cassettes of many specimens of various materials that were exposed for a prolonged time in open space.

Thus, available material was obtained which specialists in space technology will use in evaluating the service characteristics of the materials used in space technology. In all, as a result of this flight several dozen kilograms of material and equipment with the results of the experiments that were carried were returned to earth. This material is now being processed." Research and experiments on the flight were coordinated throughout by the Institute of Space Research and the USSR Academy of Sciences. In conclusion, Semenov stresses with pride the "exclusively peaceful direction" of Kizim and Solovyev's flight program.

Gerasimov passes the floor to Leonid Kizim, who begins by recalling the launch of Soyuz-T-15. "In accordance with the flight program on the Mir station, we carried out its de-mothballing and comprehensively tested its structures, units and on-board systems and set up equipment delivered by the two Progress transport freight craft. We also carried out a series of scientific experiments. As its first testers, we noted the increased potential of its flight systems, its navigation and information provision and an enhanced standard of comfort." Kizim reiterates the usefulness of Mir's six docking nodes, then describes how the transfer flights from one station to the other were carried out in stages incorporating two trajectory corrections of Soyuz-T-15 to take it up to the orbit of Salyut-7.

"The further approach and targeting operation was carried out manually by our crew using forecast data provided by the on-board computer complex and comparing them with readings taken using laser instruments. All of this ensured approach and docking in the prescribed time. The return flight to the Mir station was carried out in automatic mode using the 'Igla' system for measurement of the parameters of relative movement. Having approached the Mir station and hovered at a distance of about 50 meters, we went over to manual control and docked with it. These inter-orbital flights demonstrated the possibility of one crew doing work on several orbital complexes which differ in their operational potential, of giving emergency assistance to neighbors in orbit, and of delivering necessary cargoes from one installation to another. We delivered about 400 kg of various apparatus and instruments removed from Salyut-7 to the new station for the carrying out of further research and experiments. The Mir station is the next step in the development of space technology. We worked for 50 days on the Salyut-7 station. This was a time of interesting and intensive activity." He goes on to recall their previous stay on the station with Oleg Atkov in 1984.

On board Salyut-7 this time, Kizim says, he and Solovyev carried out geophysical research aimed at studying the earth's natural resources and the environment. "Within the framework of the Geox-86 experiment in a program of an international integrated project for the study of the dynamics of the geo-systems by remote methods we regularly carried out photography and spectroscopy of various regions of the territory of the Soviet Union and the world's seas. Using the KT-140 camera we took about 400 shots. Research into the parameters of the atmosphere in immediate proximity to the orbital complex was continued. Using the Astra-1 mass spectrometer, a series of 15 measurements were carried out. Astronomic experiments using the Mariya magnetic spectrometer were directed toward measuring the flow of high-energy electrons and positrons with the aim of studying the mechanism of the generation of these particles in near-earth space. A series of 18 measurements were done. In all, 19.5 hours were spent operating the equipment. Work was also done on the crystallizing equipment, manufactured in the CSSR and intended for research into the processes of mass heat transfer and the crystallization of materials under micro-gravitation. In addition, a broad program of medical and biological experiments and research was fulfilled. Between 28 and 31 May the crew made two exits into open space, with a total duration of 8 hours and 50 minutes.

Kizim goes on to repeat the description already given by Semenov of their space walk. "During the preparation and execution of the space walk the crew felt well and their work capacity remained high. The spacesuits demonstrated a high level of reliability. These suits differ from those we worked in for 22 hours and 50 minutes on the space walk during the last flight. The alterations made to the suit design have expanded the potential for work in them. They were simple to use, and it was comfortable and safe to work in them. Our expedition completed its planned work and returned once again to Mir. The Salyut-7 station was mothballed and continues its flight in automatic mode. On 16 July, after completion of the 125-day-flight plan, we returned to earth. There was no injury on landing. We left the descent module with the assistance of specialists from the search and rescue service. We were conscious of the enhanced weight of our bodies and of things we picked up. Our walking was uncertain because of impeded coordination and a reduction in stability. Thanks to a package of restorative measures, the process of recovery went well; in 2 days we had become considerably stronger, although we still became tired very easily. The crew is now in a normal condition."

In conclusion, Kizim expresses their gratitude to all the back-up staff, trainers and designers, and their pleasure at being given lofty state awards for their flight.

Gerasimov passes the floor to Vladimir Solovyev:

"Esteemed comrades, ladies and gentlemen. Leonid Denisovich told in his report of the main stages of our flight. I will discuss in detail the scientific program.

"You all know that the main task of our expedition was the assimilation and preparation of the Mir station for the living and working of subsequent expeditions. Apart from this, it was necessary to conduct a number of experiments and studies that had been started by preceding expeditions in Salyut-7."

Solovyev goes on to speak about the Mir space station. He says that it is a third-generation station, explaining the first and second generations. The first generation of stations -- such as Salyut-4 and 5 -- comprised a structure of a space station with a transport craft. The second generation, such as Salyut-7, consisted of a structure comprised of a station plus transport craft plus a sicnetific module. Kosmos-1686 can be considered a scientific module intended for conducting research in space. The Mir station has six docking units which enables the quantity of such scientific modules to be increased by many times so that the inventory and amount of scientific apparatus in the complex can be expanded. Experience of work in the Salyut station, Solovyev says, showed that to raise efficiency, it is necessary to relieve the crew of routine operations in controlling the station systems, so that they can make use of this time for direct scientific research, increasing the range of scientific apparatus and raising its interchangeability.

"In the Mir station, a big step has been taken toward solving these problems. The utilization of improved on-board computer complexes reduced the time spent on controlling the on-board systems and considerably improved the precision and reliability of controlling the station. It becomes possible to use much of the scientific apparatus to register their results without the participation of the crew. At the same time, the volume of information available to the crew for on-board analysis is increased. That is to say, this makes it possible to become more deeply involved in evaluating the results of the experiments and studies. The modular structure of the station enables the variety of apparatuses to be widened and makes it possible to improve the characteristics for the various stages of the experiments being conducted.

"Our tasks were to bring the Mir station to operational mode and to carry out checks of the functioning of its systems, complexes and units. We satisfied ourselves that all the station's systems are working properly, that there are no failures. We also did very interesting work with the narrow-beam aerial, maintaining communications with the Flight Control Center via the 'Luch' relay satellite, using it in conducting visual observations, geophysical studies and also television communciations. We worked with the on-board computer complex in controlling the station's systems under various conditions.

"The work we did on board the Mir station in setting up, testing and checking the Strela information system was very interesting. It was constructed at the suggestion of the cosmonauts. Pilot-cosmonaut of the USSR, two-Time Hero of the Soviet Union Nikolay Nikolayevich Rukavishnikov, was particularly enthusiastic in its construction. This system is intended for back-up information on the work of the cosmonauts. It can in effect be called a personal computer for the cosmonauts, though in its capacities, the Strela system goes far beyond the capabilities of such a computer," says Solovyev.

Although engaged most of the time with the Mir station, Solovyev continues, they had to complete work in the Salyut-7 station that had been started by the last expedition, and apart from this, had to make use of the so-called field season of 1986 for geophysical studies, due to requests from geologists, meteorologists and other specialists. There were many requests from specialists concerning glaciers from glaciologists. An important place in the experiments was taken by studying the earth's natural resources. This included the experiment Geox 86. It was conducted from 2 to 20 July within the framework of the international special-purpose project for studying the dynamics of geosystems by remote-control methods. Similar experiments were conducted a year ago by the Dzhanibekov and Savinykh expedition.

"In our last expedition with Oleg Atkov, the three of us together conducted the Gunesh experiment. Besides this, we photographed study areas on GDR territory. AT the same time, flying laboratory aircraft and satellites were photographing the same study areas, it was a multi-purpose experiment. With the aid of simultaneous photography, methods of the interpretation of space photographs were developed, and the results of the experiments will be utilized in checking on the state of the environment, forests, agricultural land, cities and so on. These photographs are quite efficient and make it possible to monitor, as required, the condition of agricultural crops, natural vegetation, to check on the condition of fields, lakes and reservoirs, to determine where there is pollution of the water and the atmosphere, and so on. The utilization of a wide range of spectrometry instruments increased the amount of information available in making use of the results of the experiment," continues Solovyev.

Solovyev goes on to say that there was a constant medical check maintained to evaluate and predict the cosmonaut's state of health. They were completed at intervals of about 10 days. He thanks all the doctors for the fact that, in general, they returned to normal quite quickly and feel well.

Many biological experiments were conducted. They were planned on the basis of the range of equipment installed in the Salyut-7 station. Several experiments were also conducted in the Mir station. The experiments were continued with cultures of vegetable tissue, with the aim of studying the features of the dynamics of the growth of cells, in this case cells of arabidopsis, under conditions of weightlessness, by the surface cultivation method on solid nutrients. These experiments were conducted in special chambers, at constant temperature, in the "Biotermy," which were installed in Salyut-7.

Part of the apparatus was taken across to Mir. Analysis of the data obtained showed an increase in intensity of cell division. The experiment makes it possible to evaluate the possibilities for using various plants as food additives in future life support systems. Since the Mir station has six docking units, it is quite probable that one of them could be used in the near future to make a space hothouse.

A whole range of biological studies with plants was conducted on the Svetoblok and Biogravistat apparatus, as well as Bioterm. In this, the main attention was applied to studying the specific features of cultivating the higher plants, and their adaptation to flight conditions. An experiment was conducted involving the study of moisture and its transfer in a porous medium, which is pertinent to the cultivation of plants. The results of the study will be utilized in creating batteries for the hothouses. Seeds and plants that had been kept for about 3 years in the weightless conditions of the station were returned to earth. It is essential to keep seeds such a long time in weightlessness and then study them further, for genetic research.

The experiments conducted completed the Salyut-7 on-board research program. Therefore, the decision was made to transfer some of the scientific apparatus from the Salyut-7 station to the Mir station. The transfer operation in itself was quite an interesting experiment, Solovyev says.

"In conclusion, I would like to discuss the most complex technical experiment carried out on the Salyut-7 station, namely the comprehensive 'Mayak' experiment, of which Yuriy Pavlovich and Leonid Denisovich had already spoken. We erected and retracted a 12-meter framework pylon, took characteristics from it, and mounted an optical communications unit on one of the portholes to transmit technical information. I should say right now that experiments on large structures have been going on here in the Soviet Union for quite some time. Suffice it to recall the experiment on the Salyut-6 station conducted by the Ryumin-Lyakhov crew, when a large aerial was erected, the ERT-10 [as heard], a 10-meter aerial for a space radio telescope, which together with radio-telescopes on earth, was used in astrophysical research. It is known that the greater the diameter of a radio aerial, the greater the accuracy, the more the information it will give. Now there is even discussion in serious scientific literature of the problems of aerials and solar batteries, aerials of, let us say, diameters of several hundred meters, and solar batteries with active surfaces measured in square kilometers, and so on. So this extended supporting pylon is in effect a building block, a prototype of future aerials and solar batteries, future space settlements, those 'ether settlements' of which our fellow countryman Tsiolkovskiy could only dream. We already had behind us some experience in building up solar batteries, in repairing and servicing units outside the station. This work on the 'Mayak' experiment was very interesting for us. We are convinced that it will prove very very useful for the future. As I said, in the future such support pylons can become standardized construction elements from which huge structures can be assembled.

"With the aid of a sophisticated general-purpose tool developed by the Paton Institute, we welded and soldered not laboratory speciments, but actual units of a framework structure. This work was very interesting, and approached the professional level of welder's work. At the end of the experiment, we set up an instrument on a mounting platform for the support pylon, namely the Mikrodeformator instrument, which is intended for testing construction materials in space, not just for the effect of space on them, but under cyclic stresses. It includes special apparatus to create cyclic stresses."

Solovyev finishes his statement by saying, "I would like to express profound gratitude to all the specialists who carried out the preparation of the space equipment, the spacecraft and the Salyut-7 and Mir space stations, to those who prepared us for the flight, to the Cosmonaut Training center, to the Flight Control Center. Throughout the entire flight we were always conscious of the concern of the specialists and the Cosmonaut Training Center, and the Flight Control Center simply guided us through this complex 125-day flight."

Questions from the floor begin with a request from GDR television to recount the scientific results of experiments in the GEOX-86 program, which consists of the photographing of certain areas of the GDR from space, and also to tell how the MKF-6 camera, also built in the GDR, stood the test. Solovyev replies that information is still being processed, but a great deal of useful information had been obtained concerning the state of the atmosphere and the environment of the GDR. They had found the MKF-6 reliable and had enjoyed working with it. During the first expedition to Salyut-7 they had taken about 4,000 photographs with it.

Pelekhov of Gosteleradio wishes to know what the cosmonauts consider to be the main result of their flight. Kizim says the main result is that they have taken a further step toward Tsiolkovskiy's dream of human settlement in space. Solovyev adds that the exclusively peaceful nature of the experiments is a further point of importance.

A correspondent from the United Arab emirates asked to hear about some of the difficult and happy moments on the cosmonauts "home" in space, and asks whether pulse and blood pressure rates were lower than on earth. Kizim speaks of how they enjoyed working in the conditions of the space station and goes on to say that their tolerance of working in space had accustomed their bodies to rapid adaptation to weightlessness. Endurance and love of their profession allowed them to work calmly and confidently. Pulse and blood pressure rates for both men differed little from those on earth, although the quite understandable excitement of the mission had of course produced slightly higher than normal parameters.

CSSR TV submitted a written question on the opinion of medical experts about how long one can stay in space at one time; also, on what was the most difficult factor on the physical and psychological level for cosmonauts. the LOS ANGELES TIMES correspondent asks for details of the consequences of prolonged weightlessness. Solovyev points out that the two men's comradeship and shared determination to fulfill their work program allowed no psychological problems to arise. His only difficulty in that sphere was in starting physical exercise because of the unusual conditions that prevailed. Gerasimov asks Oleg Georgiyevich Gazenko to say something about how long man can remain in space continuously. Gazenko confirms that on two occasions lower blood pressure was registered for Kizim than was normal on earth, but points out that for everyone blood pressure is quite variable even in the course of a day. For this reason there was no cause for alarm at any juncture. Concerning maximum duration of a visit to space, Gazenko says only hypotheses exist at present on this subject. Gazenko's personal view is that there are, in principle, no limits on how long a human being can stay in space. This does not mean, however, that this can easily be achieved. Special procedures must be adopted and conducted.

ADMIRAL MAKAROV ON 'OFFENSIVE' WESTERN MANEUVERS

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[Interview with Admiral K.V. Makarov, chief of the Main Staff and first deputy commander in chief of the USSR Navy, By IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Sautin: "Oceans at His Fingertips; 27 July Is USSR Navy Day;" first paragraph is Sautin introduction]

[Excerpts] To the left of the admiral's desk there is a giant globe. The pale blue patterns on its sides serve as a reminder that three-fourths of the earth's surface are covered with seas and oceans. Despite the fact that they are hundreds of miles away from this room, the salty breath of the four oceans is clearly felt here. All the information about the activity of both our naval forces and the foreign forces confronting them is received here in the office of Konstantin Valentinovich Makarov. Therefore my first question to the admiral followed: What can they say about the situation on the world oceans today?

[Makarov] The military and political situation in ocean and sea theaters has exacerbated considerably -- K. Makarov began. Everyone remembers the brutal bombing and shelling of the peaceful population of Lebanon by U.S. aircraft and ships, the invasion of Grenada, and the recent unprecedented actions by the U.S. 6th Fleet against Libya. Declaring virtually the whole world ocean a sphere of its "vital interests," the U.S. command maintains major groups of its Navy in various parts of 16 world.

Thus, right now, while we are speaking dozens of nuclear submarines equipped with ICBM's are patrolling the seas. Aircraft carriers with nuclear-equipped aircraft and amphibious groups with Marines on board are constantly near the shores of Europe, Asia, and Near and the Far East, the Persian Gulf and the Caribbean. The appearance of U.S. ships off our shores is no longer a rare occurrence. Furthermore, their activity is sometimes overtly provocative. This was the case in March off the Crimean coast.

The tense situation in sea and ocean theaters is further aggravated by the marked change in the nature of the day-to-day activity of the U.S. and NATO navies. I have in mind the numerous, large-scale exercises held by the U.S. and NATO naval forces in various parts of the ocean. Individual exercises exceed well-known World War II naval operations in terms of the numbers involved. They are offensive, aggressive in nature and have a clearly pronounced anti-Soviet thrust.

In its pursuit of military superiority at sea, Washington is implementing a further buildup of its naval forces. In fiscal 1987 alone, the vast sum of $104.5 billion, or around 30 percent of the total Pentagon budget, has been requested from the U.S. Congress to meet the needs of the Navy. By the end of the eighties, it is planned to increase the number of ships in the regular Navy to several hundred units, including some 50 nuclear missile submarines and more than 100 multipurpose nuclear submarines, 15 aircraft carriers, 4 "Iowa" class battleships, and more than 200 destroyers and frigates.

The U.S. and NATO course toward achieving superiority over the Soviet Union at sea envisages the maximum deployment of strategic cruise missiles on submarines and surface vessels. Essentially a new strategic offensive force command [novyy rod strategicheskikh nastupatelnykh sil] is being set up in the U.S. Navy.

[Sautin] Comrade Admiral, what can you say about the effectiveness of the measures adopted in response by the Soviet Navy?

[Makarov] The Soviet Union has stated firmly: The United States will not succeed in achieving military advantages for itself to the detriment of the security of other states. So we are naturally forced to respond to the constant strenghtening of the U.S. Navy by adopting retaliatory measures.

Let us recall the recent past. Improving and developing its nuclear strike system, the United States created the "Ohio" class nuclear missile submarine, equipping it with 24 Trident ICBM's. We were forced to retaliate by deploying our sea-based "Tayfun" strategic nuclear force system which is in no way inferior to the U.S. system. We are also taking other measures.

[Sautin] In recent years the Soviet Union has put forward a number of initiatives to lower the level of confrontation at sea...

[Makarov] You are quite correct. Among them are proposals to reduce the area patrolled by submarines carrying nuclear weapons on board, to completely demilitarize the Indian Ocean, to withdraw ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean. However, these proposals have not been accepted by the United States.

And so, while the United States refuses to accept the Soviet Union's peace proposals, our warships will maintain their constant presence both in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic, in the Indian Ocean and in other parts of the world ocean where it is necessary to protect the interests of the Soviet state and friendly countries.

[Sautin] Could you dwell in greater detain on our Navy and the standard of its technical equipment?

[Makarov] In recent years it has increased considerably. Today our Navy has great firepower, it is highly mobile, and is capable of conducting combat operations in various parts of the world ocean. Its main strike force are submarines designed for various purposes and seaborne missile-equipped aviation.

New types of ships have joined the fleet of surface vessels and are being successfully mastered. They include the "Kiev" class aircraft-carrying cruisers, the "Kirov" class missle crusiers, new ASW ships, destroyers, and highly mobile speed ships. The experience gained in the course of their utilization makes it possible to revise certain estalished views and principles of the conduct of operations at sea. [passage omitted]